The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New Points of Policy in the Conduct of the War.

Executive Order Regarding the Seizure of Property in Rebellious States.

Order in Regard to Aliens and the Oath of Allegiance.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HALLECK.

Explanation of the New Law Making Postage Stamps Currency.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

War Department, Washington, July 22.

[illegible]

First—[illegible] military commanders within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies or for other military purposes; and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice. [illegible]

Second—That military and naval Commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third—That, as to both property, and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several Departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Tuesday, July 22.

The following order from the President was yesterday [illegible] in a general order, from the [illegible] Adjutant-General, United States Army, and [illegible] to the commanders of the different military [illegible]:

Representations having been made to the President by the Ministers of various foreign Powers, in amity with the United States, that the subjects of such Powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by the military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government. [illegible]

It is the duty of all aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation, and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints when this may be necessary, but they cannot be required to take an oath of allegiance to this Government, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. All such obligations heretofore taken are, therefore, remitted and annulled.

Military commanders will abstain from imposing similar obligations in future, and will in lieu thereof adopt such other restraints of the character indicated as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

It is further directed that whenever any order shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same, and of the causes thereof, shall be made to the War Department for the consideration of the Department of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 22.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLECK.

Gen. Halleck arrived to-night, accompanied by Gen. [illegible] and two other members of his Staff. He is waited upon to-night by many high officials, and is the center of great interest. He is stopping at Willard's.

There are at least a dozen Generals now in Washington, including Maj.-Gen. [illegible]. They are not here on a mere visit of [illegible].

THE ORDER REGARDING ALIENS.

The Executive order, declaring that aliens shall not be obliged by military authorities to take an oath of allegiance to this Government, was rendered necessary by the action of Gen. Butler at New-Orleans. The order of the President gives entire satisfaction to the foreign Ministers here.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

The subject of bounty to soldiers was to-day brought to the attention of Secretary Stanton. It is urged that unless some uniform system is established for the several States, enlistments will be retarded rather than encouraged. As it now stands, some men will enlist in the city or State offering the largest pecuniary inducements, whilst others will be dissatisfied and hold back. The Secretary having left the matter of recruiting volunteers entirely in the discretion of the State authorities, will probably take no action in the matter now, unless it be to advise that the several Governors confer together.

THE LAW RELATING TO STAMPS.

There appears to be very general non-apprehension with regard to the act authorizing payment in stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less denomination than $1, which was approved July 17th. Under the provisions of the act the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Postmaster-General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers, and such designated depositaries of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the 1st day of August next, such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States Notes when presented [illegible] less than five dollars to any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary selected as aforesaid. Hence this law does not make postage stamps a legal tender, nor does it require Postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States Notes. It is expected that the Secretary will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by Postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable by Treasury Notes by Assistant Treasurers, and such designated Depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may select. No postage stamps can be exchanged at Post-offices, or redeemed by the Treasury Department, unless furnished through the agencies of that Department. Postage stamps now sold by Postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them, and if such stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other paper, which soils or renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because when so soiled they cannot be distinguished from stamps which have already been used for postage.

The postage-stamp currency law does not take effect till the 1st of August. It is understood that the postage stamps will in no case be redeemed by the Post-office Department or Treasury, if so changed or altered by pasting on other paper or otherwise as to render them unfit for postage uses. This is absolutely necessary, to prevent frauds. Already defaced postage stamps are being bought up and passed at their nominal value, after having had the defacing extracted, and being pasted on paper to conceal the loss of the gum.

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

The New-York and Pennsylvania relief associations met to-night. At the latter it was resolved to send to-morrow a large supply of goods of various descriptions in charge of competent agents, to be distributed among the sick and wounded in the Army of the Potomac. All the relief associations are laboring with commendable zeal to second the efforts of the Surgeon-General in providing for sick soldiers.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Theodore Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier-General Hartsuff.

Capt. Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Major-General Hunter.

Capt. Lawrence, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is ordered to report for duty to Brigadier-General R. B. Mitchell.

Capt. A. Piper, of the Third Artillery, is ordered to report to Major-Gen. Pope for duty in the Army of Virginia.

Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts has been ordered to report for duty to Major-Gen. Pope.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. WHITING.

Capt. Whiting, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, captured while in command of that regiment before Richmond, arrived here to-day, on parole. Several other officers have been similarly released during the past week, the rebel authorities offering but little obstacle to the exchange of individual officers of their army in our hands.

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Boutwell is busily employed in arranging for the organization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The appointment of collectors and assessors will not be made before the first of September. A circular will probably be issued in a day or two detailing the plan of operations.

THE NEW UNITED STATES NOTES.

Workmen are now engaged in arranging the necessary machinery for printing the recently authorized United States notes. On inquiry, it is ascertained that those below the denomination of five dollars will be issued in three weeks.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

The Treasury Department is arranging the details for carrying the new Tariff act into operation. A general circular on the subject will be issued by the 1st of August.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Arrangements are to be made by which the Overland Mail will be assorted upon the cars on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thus preventing delay in the distribution at St. Joseph Post-office, or any point west of Chicago.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

It is understood that Capt. Gibson has obtained leave of absence until further orders, to command a regiment of volunteer artillery from Pennsylvania; and that Major Burton will relieve him in command of Fort Delaware.

Honor to the Dead in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, July 22.

The remains of Col. Wyman, of the Massachusetts Sixteenth, who fell in the battle before Richmond, lay in state this forenoon in the Doric Hall of the State House. The Corps of Cadets acted as guard of honor. Flags were at half-mast and crowds of citizens gathered to honor the heroic dead. The remains were escorted to Mount Auburn by the Second Regiment, State Militia, a long procession following, in which was Gov. Andrew and Staff, several Masonic Lodges, officers of the army and navy, members of the City Government and citizens. The funeral services were conducted in the Cemetery Chapel, by Bishop Eastburn. Col. Wyman was 34 years old.

Affairs in Baltimore.

MURDER—THE SECESSION CITY COUNCIL.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 22.

A horrible murder was committed here this afternoon. A butcher named Geo. Frederick Mentzell, killed his wife with a butcher knife, and then killed himself.

The City Council reassembled this afternoon. The second branch (Secessionists) rejected the resolution making an appropriation for volunteers. Considerable indignation was expressed by outsiders. It is thought they will recede from their action to-morrow, under the pressure of public opinion.

Monthly Statement of the Canadian Banks.

Toronto, Tuesday, July 22.

The official statement of the Canadian Banks for the current month is just published, and shows $6,970,000 in gold, and $10,556,000 in circulation. The increase in gold is $7,000, and the decrease in circulation $36,000, as compared with the statement of the previous month. The banks now hold a greater proportion of gold, as compared with their circulation, than ever before.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, July 18.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, Panama.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 19.

Arrived, bark *Emerald*, New-Bedford.

Exchange on New-York 12 per cent. discount. Legal-tender notes 13 per cent. discount. Sugar and tobacco improving. Market generally firm with light speculative tendency.

Fire in Davenport, Iowa.

Davenport, Tuesday, July 22.

A fire in this city yesterday destroyed Burroughs' Albion Mills, three stores and a block of buildings. The property was valued at $100,000; partly insured.

Boiler Explosion at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 21.

There was a boiler explosion in Callowhill-street this morning, but fortunately no one was hurt, although there were many narrow escapes.

The boiler was located in a cellar, and passed upward through three stories and the roof of the building, and thence crossed the street, passing through the Market House and into the Melodeon building, where it dropped into the cellar.

Capture of National Cavalry in Mississippi.

Cairo, Tuesday, July 22.

Fifty-three men of the Third Michigan Cavalry were captured by the rebels near Booneville, Miss., on Saturday. Skirmishes occurred almost daily in that vicinity.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Rebels Quiet on the James River.

Our Transports and Mail-Boats Not Interfered With.

How the Rebels Suffered in the Late Battles.

Gen. Burnside Gone to Washington.

Old Point, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The *John Warner* is in from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet up the river. The mail-boat is now regularly convoyed up and down the river as far as twenty miles below Harrison's Landing. The rebels either do not care to molest our mail-boat and others when under such protection, or they are not yet quite ready for commencing mischief. A sharp look-out is kept along both sides of the river, and feelers are constantly sent out by our gunboats in the shape of shells, but up to this time, there appears to be no symptoms of their attempting to erect any batteries.

The *Vanderbilt* came in last night and the *Kennebec* this morning, from Harrison's Landing, with Union prisoners just returned from Richmond on parole. The *Arago* also came in this morning from Port Royal.

The best proof I have yet heard of the terrible manner in which the rebels were cut up in the recent fight before Richmond, is the fate of Pryor's Brigade. Capt. John Culbertson, of Co. H, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, who was one of the wounded prisoners from Richmond on board the *Louisiana* yesterday, says that while he was in Richmond it was *officially* published that Pryor went into the fight of Friday with 1,500 men, and that his loss, out of that number was 900 killed and wounded, and 10 missing! If all other regiments made a similar show, and Mr. Davis would be willing to publish his losses as openly as we do, it might prove that his whistle on the last occasion was a rather dear one.

NEMO.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 21.

Gen. Burnside left for Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the steamboat *Alice Price*.

Five o'clock P. M.—The mail-boat has just arrived from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet on the river, and also at the seat of war. There is no news in that direction.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 22.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of July 19:

"Yesterday a train of ambulances conveyed to transports, below Drury Bluff, on the James River, under a flag of truce, between 700 and 800 wounded Yankee prisoners, including a number of officers and surgeons confined since their capture in Libby Prison on Cary-street.

The following Federal Surgeons volunteered to remain to take care of their wounded, of whom at least a thousand remain in the Libby Prison:

Drs. James S. Bannville, 11th Pennsylvania; S. K. Trailes, 61st New-York; H. S. Rittenger, 61st New-York; J. Q. Osborne, 42d New-York; H. A. Edmeston, 16th New-York; W. J. Swain, 2d New-Hampshire; J. F. Cook, Peck's Division; R. A. McNeil, 88th Pennsylvania; T. P. Seeley, 16th Michigan, and Marsh, 4th Pennsylvania; also, Drs. Collins, Prince, Hogan, Dunning and C. M. Mills, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry."

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Report of Deserters—Position of the Rebel Army—Preparations on the South Side of the James for the Defence of Richmond—Union Sentiment in the City, &c., &c.

Sunday, July 20, 1862.

Two deserters from the Fifth Virginia Cavalry came into camp yesterday. They were detailed to perform picket duty near White Oak Swamp, and at a favorable moment left their posts, escaped through the swamp, and approached our pickets under a flag of truce consisting of a white towel attached to a cedar limb.

From the deserters we learn that the main force of the rebel army is located on the bluff near Old Tavern, on Trent Hill, and on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, on Gaines' Hill.

They estimate the rebel force about Richmond, including the troops Beauregard brought from the West, to number 190,000 men.

The rebels do not anticipate any demonstrations from us on this side of the James River, but are making preparations to resist any attack that may be made upon Petersburgh or Richmond from the south side of the river.

The military authorities are necessitated to post a strong guard throughout the City of Richmond, in order to subdue the Union sentiment, which is represented to be prevalent notwithstanding the efforts made by prominent Secessionists to discourage it by loudly proclaiming the late series of battles to be one of glorious victories for them, and declaring that the Confederacy will speedily realize the fond hopes and desires of its supporters.

It is extensively circulated through the rebel camp that our army has been reinforced by that of Halleck's.

The deserters have parents living in Alexandria, Va., and expressed a desire to be immediately sent to that place.

From another source we are informed that the rebels marveled exceedingly at not finding more of our dead on the fields of battle, and persuaded themselves into the belief that we buried them during the engagements. It was positively asserted by one that we had buried in a single trench, near Malvern Hill, no less than 891 of our dead. A National officer, who was standing by, replied to the ridiculous statement of the rebel by calling his attention to the fact of our commanders being men of common sense, and that as such they would not be likely to desert the wounded, leaving them in the hands of the enemy, for the sake of removing the killed.

It is well known that all our killed and most of the severely wounded were left on the field of battle. Some of the enemy exhibited considerable disappointment at not finding our loss greater than it was, and even declared in the presence of Union soldiers—prisoners—that the rebel loss in killed alone was four to our one.

Our men taken prisoners are civilly treated by the North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama troops, but from the troops of other States they receive barbarous usage. While our surgeons were engaged in attending to the wounded, their instruments were stolen by rebel surgeons. An instance of this kind having been brought to the notice of a [illegible] gone, he expressed much dissatisfaction at the conduct of his comrade, and reported him to the Commanding General.

Dr. Chamberlain, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, who remained on the field of battle after our forces had withdrawn, for the purpose of attending to the Union wounded, returned to camp three days ago. On Friday he again went over to the rebel lines, for the purpose of recovering the body of Col. Woodbury.

The transport *Louisiana*, under a flag of truce, came down from Turkey Island yesterday, with over a hundred of our wounded. She proceeded toward Fortress Monroe.

WHIT.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

Important and Interesting Particulars of the Movement—Bravery of the Rebel Troops—Female Fighting—Col. Berdan's Services.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

Harrison's Landing, Va., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

Dear B.: In order to understand what follows, let me premise a little. Our guns were placed in a line along the brow of a gentle inclination, and were about ten feet higher than the level space in front. Before the batteries on the right was a large field covered with grass and bushes, a foot or eighteen inches high. On the left was a corn-field, with the corn about as high as the bushes. It was about twelve hundred feet to the woods in front, and on the right the woods ran around nearer the guns a little.

The rebel army made two attacks, one from the right and one from the left; both were equally determined and fierce, but the one on the right was by far the shortest, but the most magnificent. After driving in our skirmishers on the right (Company E, New-Hampshire Sharpshooters,) the rebels shelled us terribly. For an hour it was hell personified, but to one who has never been under fire of batteries, shelling these most infernal of all contrivances shells, it is an utter waste of time to attempt to convey a realizing sense of what the words "being shelled" means. All at once the bombarding ceased, and an ominous silence ensued. From experience we knew what was coming, and anxiously gazed at the woods to see from what point they would emerge. Every nerve was braced for the coming hand-to-hand deadly struggle. In a moment, as it were, the woods on the right were filled with a dense mass of human beings, and in another moment a long steady line advanced firmly and quickly into the open space. What daring! What madness! Infantry charging immense batteries at a distance of half a mile over a level plain raked by nearly forty cannon. Throwing aside all aid from their own cannon and cavalry, they desperately formed on an open plain, and pitted themselves against our infantry, cannon and cavalry. It was sublime—and forgetful of all else save their boundless courage and daring, I swung my hat and cheered till the tears ran from my eyes.

The moment they hove in sight, twelve Parrot guns and four large howitzers began the dreadful work of death and destruction; covered with dust, whole companies, as it were, going down at every discharge, the cannon playing quicker and faster, still they closed up, and closed up, and closed up their shattered ranks, and advanced further and further into that awful arc of certain death; shot and shell, canister and grape, mowed them down, yet firmly as ever did the veterans of Napoleon they advanced, and faltered not. Already the remnant had reached so near that the loud, clear tones of the officers could be distinctly heard, and the batteries seemed doomed. Thousands were killed, but hundreds survived. The guns were doomed. I held my breath, when lo! right from under their faces in the long grass came a volley from our gallant men, who up to that time had lain concealed in a little ravine, or rather ditch. Flesh and blood could stand no more. They broke and fled, and our men lay down again while those terrible cannon hurled destruction into the fleeing mass. Three-fourths of that brigade were left on that field, and all I have related did not occupy more than ten minutes. It must be confessed that their discipline equals ours, if it is not superior, and braver men than their officers do not live. This talk about the rebels not fighting is played out. In fact, the whole North has been humbugged with stupendous falsehoods concerning the South. Why should they not fight as well as we? Are they not one and the same? This system of misrepresentation has gone far enough.

We were whipped at Gaines Mills, and our army a rabble. The cavalry appeared on our right and appeared anxious to charge on the bridge in our rear. They could have done it easily. Then the whole army would have been ruined, and the Southern Confederacy a fixed fact. It was the most critical moment of the battle or the war. A beaten army, a bridge and morass in the rear, a stampede, add to that a charge by 3,000 cavalry on the bridge, and any one may see the terrible result. To Col. Berdan is due the most of the credit of saving the army. Rallying the men, [forming a nucleus he began to inspire the men with the idea that all was not lost. Still they wavered. Officers and men were forced into the ranks, others, assured by the Colonel, assisted him in the terrible struggle not to win the day, but save the army. At length eleven lines were formed, and at this critical juncture the cavalry appeared on our right. They had not seen our rout, and supposed the lines were reinforcements. They were not decided and appeared to be calculating the chances. On their decision depended the fate of everything. Col. Berdan seeing this, ordered an aid to ride to the rear and gallop up announcing that Richmond was taken. He did so, and the effect was magical. The men cheered, flags were waved, and the cavalry thinking our whole army was there, halted, and we were saved. When they afterwards learned from prisoners the real state of the case their mortification was excessive. Gen. Morell thanked Col. Berdan and gave him the credit of having saved the army, as he indeed had done.

It was the turning point. Generals in the front could not have seen it. Luckily Col. Berdan was equal to the emergency. It is impossible to portray the effort required to stop the tide of 10,000 retreating men. You can only comprehend that it was done, the cavalry charge averted, the bridge kept and the army saved.

Tuesday night we slept on the battle-field. No meat had we seen—nothing but hard bread for five whole days. The night was as cold as the day was warm. We had no blankets nor overcoats, our clothes were ringing wet with perspiration, and now rain set in upon us. But soon came the same sad scenes of the Chickahominy, leaving our wounded comrades. At 3 A. M. we were aroused, and began our weary march to Harrison's Landing. As I left the field—I was one of the very last—the wounded had just begun to comprehend what was going on. "Are you going to leave us?" "Can't we hold the ground?" they asked. When answered that they were to be abandoned, they set up a most miserable cry. They wept, prayed, blasphemed, and besought us not to leave them. No one to even give their fevered bodies a drop of water; no one to care for them. I pass hastily over this scene, but I never shall forget the poor boys raising up a little, and gazing at us with eyes expressing only utter despair, as we filed slowly out of sight. (It is but justice to add to this that the rebels, as far as we know, treated our wounded as well as they could.)

But our sufferings were little less than theirs. A heavy rain set in, and continued two days. Slowly, wearily we struggled along. All was confusion. The Fifth New-York was the only regiment that I saw which attempted to keep up any organization. Every soldier was separated from his comrade, and each one was only intent on getting along as best he could. Colonels did not know where their men were. Men fell down in the mud, and, unable to rise, fell asleep. Cavalry slept in their saddles. When the artillery halted, the horses laid down and slept. Not a word was said. Through the rain and deep mud the army plodded along in silent sorrow and fatigue. Twelve long miles were thus at last passed. Yet even in this misery a little incident occurred worth relating. In the middle of the train were the Parrot guns. These guns were thirty-pounders, and were held in the highest esteem by our soldiers on account of their great powers of execution. While toiling along in the mud, which grew deeper and deeper every moment, the twelve mules which were attached to the last one entirely gave out. It seemed as though the gun must be abandoned. There were no extra teams that could be used, but the soldiers swore that none of our guns should be left as a trophy for the rebels, and although nearly ready to die with hunger and fatigue, they took the picket-rope of a battery, and, harnessing themselves to the carriage, brought the enormous gun in triumph to the camp, four miles distant.

The scene which this plain presented, at a later hour of the day, was terrible. The rain fell in torrents from the dark overhanging clouds upon a square mile of wet, hungry and exhausted soldiery. The mud was a foot deep in a very few minutes, but there was no escape, and night closed upon the most forlorn of all spectacles, an army hungry with eight days' starvation, tired with unparalleled marching and fighting, with no shelter from the drenching rain, sunk down in the deep mud, so utterly dispirited and worn out, that even they slept.

Thursday morning, the 3d of July, brought no relief; we still got no food and none of us seemed to exhibit any energy; we did not wash our faces, although they had not been washed for three or four days, [illegible] sunken and spectral eyes caused them to look like an army of corpses. Not until Friday night did we get any meat, making nine days that we had marched and fought with only a little hard bread and less coffee.

Our confidence in McClellan is unbounded. No one in the army has had his faith in our young General impaired. Retreat we must whenever Davis chose to precipitate his army upon us. That we were any of us saved is the result only of McClellan's genius. That the country has now an army of the Potomac is owing entirely to the discipline of the men and the faith in their Captain. Every reviler of McClellan is only aiding the South. There are only two sides to this matter, no neutral ground; any hesitating or qualifying is only so much treason.

It is idle to discuss the past, save to profit [illegible] for the future. The whole can be easily summed up: we were *outnumbered as we always have been*, we stopped recruiting, Davis calculated immediately the strength of our army, passed the Conscription act, doubled his forces and drove us off, so here we are, but we have one consoling reflection, they could not drive us from a single field while the battle progressed. The war will be prolonged, foreign intervention rendered probable, and the debt increased, to all of which I only ask "why were we not reinforced in time?"

The loyal States should resort to drafting. It is not fair that a small portion of the available military strength of the Union should work while so many hang back. We give up business-life plans and throw ourselves into the vortex at the risk of life and health, and our neighbors get rich on the business we leave—enjoy the blessings of peace our lives have won. Are there not men at home who should to-day be in the field? Volunteers there may be in plenty—I think there are—and thus the great imperishable glory that grows brighter and brighter every succeeding year. But are there not some who should be forced to help? That is it in plain English—Forced to Help.

Yours, &c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Arrival of the Vanderbilt and Hospital Ship Euterpe.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Lefevre, from Fortress Monroe in 24 hours, with fifty-six sick and wounded soldiers, has just arrived. She had in tow the hospital-ship *Euterpe*.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Vanderbilt*:

Maj. Wm. H. Ludlow, Gen. Dix's Staff, lady, child and servant; Cadet Wm. Ludlow; Surgeon J. A. Skelton, Eighty-seventh New-York, released from Richmond; Rev. S. B. Feller, Chaplain Sixteenth Massachusetts, released; Lieut. George S. Melville, Co. G, 1st N. Y., severely wounded in head, released; Capt. Wm. S. Chase, Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. Frank A. Chase, Fourth Rhode Island; Mrs. Carlin, child and servant; Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Burtis, Miss Burton; H. W. Brown, in charge of the sick; A. C. Entriken, of Brooklyn; Capt. John Pennington, of bark *Mustang* wounded while passing Fort Powhatan, on James River; Martin Cook, Second Officer of Bark *Mustang*; Capt. John G. Bowne and servants, of steamer *Elm City*; Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, A. D. C. Gen. Stevens' Staff; Sergt. P. H. Gibbs, 4th Rhode Island; Corp. Campbell, 4th Rhode Island;

SICK AND WOUNDED PRIVATES.

Kelsey D. Clark, Co. K, 6th Conn.; J. J. Wilkinson, Co. D, 16th N. Y.; H. Kleine, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery; Wm. Charlesworth, Co. C, R. I. Artillery; Wm. Silverwood, Co. I, 5th Mich.; Alfred Wellerer, Co. B, 5th N. Y.; Daniel E. Hoxie, Co. C, 10th Mass.; James H. Coon, Co. C, 10th Mass.; Patrick Murphy, Co. B, 5th N. J.; Daniel S. Jones, Co. K, 20th N. Y.; Peter Hallenbeck, Co. C, 44th N. Y.; Thompson Coon, Co. F, 93d N. Y.; A. M. Crowley, Drum-Major, 93d N. Y.; John Axlett, Co. K, 44th N. Y.; Theodore Weed, Co. I, 44th N. Y.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Henry W. Thomas, Sixth North Carolina; Hugh A. Morgan, do.; J. R. Saunders, Second Florida; John L. Moore, First Georgia; T. M. Allman, Twenty-sixth Virginia; John Butler, do.; R. T. Pully, do.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Fortress Monroe.

The following is a list of sick and wounded on board a transport at Fortress Monroe:

Jas. Emins, Co. F, 10th N. Y.	C. Hilmer, Co. A, 4th N. J.
J. H. Connors, Co. E, 1st Mass.	J. W. Evans, Co. H, 22d Mass.
J. Pickersville, Co. C, 1st N. Y.	J. R. Spickle, Co. G, 1st Mich.
D. Morby, Co. E, 2d Mich.	J. S. Laid, Co. G, 16th Mich.
M. Burke, Co. E, 20th Ind.	J. Champlain, 12th Regs.
E. B. Nichols, Co. C, 1st Mass.	C. A. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
E. M. Shields, Co. B, 1st N. Y.	J. Rino, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
J. McKutcheon, Co. B, 1st N. Y.	[illegible]
M. C. Packard, Co. G, 2d N. Y.	J. Swanincy, Co. A, 16th N. Y.
J. Winkler, Co. H, 2d N. J.	Isaac Miller, Co. E, 5th Mich.
[illegible]	A. White, Co. A, 16th Mich.
M. Haver, Co. E, 11th Regs.	M. Donnelly, Co. I, 93d N. Y.
J. Owens, Co. B, 36th N. Y.	C. P. Hulsen, Co. I, 36th N. Y.
J. B. Lawrence, Co. E, 44th New-York.	G. Hughes, Co. I, 4th N. J.
[illegible]	A. Smith, Co. K, 37th N. Y.
J. Towey, Co. I, 14th N. Y.	J. Parker, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
M. Johnson, Co. F, 5th Mich.	W. J. Elser, Co. I, 26 N. H.
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. R. Sherman, Co. H, 2d New-York.	O. York, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
C. Caher, Co. K, 2d N. Y.	[illegible]
Sergt. D. Perry, Co. D, 18th New-York.	J. Connolly, Co. F, 9th Mass.
F. Carse, Co. G, 102d N. Y.	A. Blake, Co. E, 1st Mich.
D. McCarron, Co. F, 44th N. Y.	J. Porter, Co. I, 93d N. Y.
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Crawford, Co. E, 11th N. J.	F. Bose, 16th Michigan.
G. May, Co. H, 1st N. Y.	M. Colburn, Co. E, 1st N. H.
P. H. Dwyer, Co. E, 42d N. Y.	J. E. Brown, Co. K, 5th N. Y.
J. Sieter, Co. G, 12th Regs.	Wm. Haley, Co. E, 2d N. H.
J. Riley, Co. D, 1st N. Y.	[illegible]
H. Fisher, Co. C, 19th Mass.	R. Russell, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. Beam, Co. C, 4th N. J.
A. Russell, Co. G, 11th Mass.	J. O. French, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
J. Dick, Co. E, 4th N. J.	
[illegible]	J. W. Whitikey, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
J. S. James, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry.	D. McPherson, Co. E, 5th Michigan.
A. J. Taylor, Co. E, 44th N. Y.	W. Murphy, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
T. Denney, Co. C, 2d N. Y.	H. Nolan, Co. C, 37th N. Y.
C. J. Paul, Co. D, 4th N. J.	J. Lynch, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
B. Devlin, Co. D, 4th N. J.	[illegible], Infantry.
Sergt. J. Robins, Co. D, 4th New-York.	[illegible]
R. C. Haines, Co. G, 1st N. Y.	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. Shauber, Co. E, 22d Mass.
P. Coy, Co. I, 1st N. Y.	D. Whitcomb, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
O. Fleter, Co. F, 1st N. Y.	J. Wilson, Co. G, 6th Vt.
[illegible]	G. Sebrin, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
J. Hill, Co. F, 44th N. Y.	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. Bishop, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
E. Ross, Co. E, 37th N. Y.	Martin Goodwell, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
G. Ayers, Co. I, 7th N. Y.	
J. Richardson, Co. I, 4th N. Y.	
R. Coleman, Co. H, 3d N. Y.	Sergt. S. Barry, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
J. Conner, Co. G, 3d Mich.	

The abovenamed were received at Harrison's Landing on Sunday, July 20, 1862, from Richmond, July 19, on parole, subject to further arrangements between the National Government and the rebels.

Postage Stamps.

In reply to a dispatch from Postmaster Wakeman, stating that the supply of stamps in the office in this City was running short, the following telegram has been received:

Post-office Department, Washington, July 22.

Postmaster, New-York City:

Restrict the sales of postage stamps to the former customary amount per diem, as this Department is not ready to furnish postage-stamps for currency.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The demand for stamps as currency has increased the sales of the office in this City from an average of $3,500 per diem to $20,000, a point which they reached on Monday.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Absurd Rumors of Changes in the Cabinet at Washington.

More of the Franco-Russian Mediation Scheme.

Lugubrious Views of American Affairs.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

THE COTTON-SUPPLY QUESTION.

THE TUSCARORA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A Row Between Palmerston and Cobden.

General Continental and Commercial News.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday. An abstract of her news has already been given by way of Cape Race—fuller details and our European letters will be found below.

The United States screw-corvette *Tuscarora* arrived at Southampton, from Cadiz, on the 7th inst. Nothing was known as to the object of her visit.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says: "The Russian papers (according to the *Opinion Nationale*) echo a rumor, current here some time since, that France, in consequence of the hesitation of England, had invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to the United States. [illegible] ever may be the opinion in London, it here seems to believe that the Cabinet of the Tuileries entertains very serious intentions of interfering, to put an end to the purposeless and endless war in America."

The *Daily News* [illegible]

As regards the new American tariff, the *Times* says: "The revised tariff reported to the House of Representatives, if it passes, will [illegible] prohibition of all European goods. [illegible] prohibitive. Every article hitherto imported from England and France will be doubled and trebled in price. The revenue of the Federal Government will not be largely increased [illegible]

The *Morning Post* regards the silence of the Federals respecting the battle at Charleston as confirmation of the Southern claim to victory.

[illegible]

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst., the Italian question was again raised by the Marquis of Normanby. [illegible]

Earl Russell [illegible]

In the course of the brief debate which followed, Earl Russell announced that the recognition of Italy by Russia was not yet accomplished [illegible]

In the House of Commons on the same evening, the question of fortifications was again discussed.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Fortification bill, Mr. Lindsay moved the following amendment:

"That it is expedient to postpone the consideration of further expenditure upon the proposed fortifications authorized by the bill, until there have been laid before the House copies or extracts of the reports from the naval attaché to the Embassy in Paris showing the state of the French Navy from time to time at intervals not exceeding three months, during the years 1860 and 1861."

He contended that the Government had deceived both itself and the House with respect to the strength of the French Navy, and had induced the [illegible] erroneous misrepresentations, to vote [illegible] for the army and the defence of the country. Notwithstanding this, he maintained that all this time the English Navy was stronger, whether in iron-plated or wooden steam vessels, than the navies of all the world, France included.

A lively discussion ensued as to the strength of the British and French navies, the speakers being Mr. Cobden, Sir J. Pakington and Lord Palmerston. The latter reiterated his arguments in favor of placing the country in a state of permanent defence. Mr. Lindsay finally withdrew his amendment.

Some rather sharp personalities were exchanged between Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston, and they attracted considerable attention in the newspapers. The friends of Mr. Cobden argued that Palmerston had opened an impassable gulf betwixt himself and Mr. Cobden.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, Earl Russell moved the second reading of the African Slave Trade Treaty bill. He explained that its object was to enable Her Majesty to carry out the recent treaty with the Government of the United States, and [illegible] the Federal Government on their being [illegible] their own accord, proposed this treaty, which would [illegible]

...venture a good slogan from their flag, and, as he believed, be most effective in suppressing this nefarious trade.

The Earl of DERBY expressed his hearty approval of the objects of the treaty, but feared that unless a similar treaty was made with France it would be ineffectual.

Earl RUSSELL said that the French Government declined to enter into a treaty, but he believed would [illegible].

The bill was read a second time. In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. [illegible], said that the Government had received information from St. Petersburgh, to the [illegible] Russia had determined to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, and an Ambassador had been sent to Turin to announce that determination. He had no information as to whether Sir JAMES HUDSON [illegible] the King of Italy on this [illegible]. There was also reason to believe that Prussia would recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Mr. WHITE proposed, that in the opinion of the House Her Majesty's Ministers should direct the British authorities and commanders of Her Majesty's naval and military forces in China to avoid any intervention beyond that absolutely necessary for the defence of those British subjects who abstained from all interference in the civil war now raging in that country.

A general debate resulted, during which, Ministers explained the steps they had taken, and contended that the Taepings were merely a lawless horde of land pirates. The resolution was finally rejected by a vote of 88 yeas to 197 nays.

[illegible] that the Kertch and Yenikale prize money should be immediately paid. He [illegible] that the forces who took those places had their claims most honorably admitted by the Admiralty, but most disgracefully repudiated by the Treasury.

After a very warm and excited discussion, in which the conduct of the Government was defended by Lord PALMERSTON, Lord C. PAGET and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and condemned by Mr. [illegible], Admiral WALCOT, Col. NORTH and Mr. WHITESIDE, the motion was carried, (the Government declining to [illegible]) amid enthusiastic cheers from the opposition benches.

Gen. PRIM had arrived in England.

The strike at Chatham Dockyard among the iron [illegible]. The authorities had determined that on no account should the "turn-outs" be again employed, and new hands were being freely procured, notwithstanding the efforts of the Trades-Unions.

[illegible] had quitted England for France.

The Tuam Herald states that a letter from a distinguished member of the House of Commons announces that the renewal of the Galway subsidy may be considered certain. The Galway Express also has information that the question is likely to be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

The great rifle contest at Wimbledon was still progressing. The match between ten members of the House of Lords versus a like number of the House of Commons, resulted in the victory of the former by [illegible].

The Viceroy of Egypt had been on a visit to Liverpool and had been most cordially received. From Liverpool he proceeded to Manchester.

[illegible] article in the Constitutionnel, regarding [illegible] in Mexico, and declaring that France was [illegible] for injury to private interests, is received with applause by the rest of the Paris journals; but it is represented that the honor of the French flag will probably render it necessary to [illegible].

The Globe's Paris correspondent confirms the report that the [illegible] of backing out from the Mexican affair have come to a head.

The Constitutionnel intimates that the glory of French arms [illegible] vindicated, and money matters [illegible].

[illegible] in Paris on the 6th inst., at the [illegible] age of 88 years.

[illegible] manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor, to represent to him, that [illegible] high price of the raw material, [illegible] in the demand for cotton goods, they must [illegible] close their mills, and that some [illegible] would have to suspend payment. Similar [illegible] had been made from Lille, where [illegible] manufacturers are represented to be in a [illegible] state, while to prevent one mill closing which employs a great number of people, the Government [illegible] it with a loan.

The accounts of the progress of the harvest in France are generally satisfactory.

[illegible] that at a Ministerial Council, it was decided that the general elections should not take place until next year.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and declining. [illegible] closed at 8.80.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor CRISPI again asked the Government whether there was any foundation for the rumor that Italy would take part in the Mexican expedition. In reply, both Signor [illegible] and the Minister for Foreign Affairs renewed in the most positive manner their former declaration that no foreign Power had ever taken any steps to engage the Italian Government to take part in the expedition, and that it had never formed the subject of discussion in the Government Councils. Both Ministers [illegible] that the rumors spread on the subject were entirely without foundation.

[illegible] questioned the Government relative to the [illegible], of which he moved that a Parliamentary inquiry should be made. An animated discussion ensued, terminating in the rejection of the motion as being equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The French and Pontifical troops at Rome had been [illegible] to their barracks on account of a popular demonstration in favor of the unity of Italy being expected.

It was rumored at Paris that M. de Lavalette complained that General de Montebello thwarts him quite [illegible] of General Goyon did.

Cardinal WISEMAN and Dr. CULLEN, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, have, it is said, promised [illegible] an army of 4,000 men to [illegible], to get British Catholics to supply funds to pay them.

[illegible] the Presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, and it was rumored that Gen. [illegible] to succeed him.

[illegible] of Turin announces that the [illegible] of the King of Portugal with the Princess Pia of Italy will take place at the end of September [illegible] will go to Turin.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had received the [illegible] of Warsaw, and, in reply [illegible] he did not attribute the late attempt upon his life to the inhabitants. Even were this the case, he added, it could, nevertheless, [illegible] in the execution of the programme [illegible] determined upon. The Grand Duke shook hands with Count ZAMOYSKI, and requested his assistance in carrying out the intended reforms.

[illegible] of the Consuls of England, France, [illegible] Russia, against the late bombardment of [illegible].

It is stated that Austria, France, England and Prussia regard the right of military occupation in Servia by the Porte, as in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and as regulating also the future relations between the Porte and Servia.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says it is rumored [illegible] that Russia is desirous that the citadel of Belgrade should be dismantled in consequence of the bombardment, and that the Montenegrins should have a harbor at Antivari. This is a point on the coast that Italy wants to operate on in the rear of the quadrilateral, Russia being her accomplice in the project, with ulterior views of her own.

The grain harvest in Egypt this year promises to be very abundant. The growth of cotton is likewise expected to be large, the rising of the Nile, which usually commences about the 18th of June, having on this occasion commenced on the 5th.

[illegible] Turkish war vessel had ascended the Danube, bound for Belgrade. The Servian Government had protested against the act, as a violation of the rights of the Principalities.

The mails from India and China had reached Alexandria, whence the following telegrams had been received:

CALCUTTA, Sunday, June 15.

Shirtings [illegible] downward. Mule Twist, quiet. Exchange, 2s. [illegible]. Freights, 52s. 6d.

BOMBAY, Monday, June 16.

Cotton declining. Piece Goods quiet. Freights [illegible].

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, May 21.

Nangho and Tsingpow have been wrested from the Taepings, and restored to the Imperialists. Admiral PROTET has been killed.

Native troops have [illegible] to protect Shanghai.

A cargo of arms [illegible] and ammunition has been seized and confiscated by the Allies. Grey Shirtings improving. Silk active. Exchange, 6s. [illegible].

CANTON, Monday, May 26.

Grey Shirtings unchanged. Tea higher. Exchange 4s. [illegible]. The Japanese have taken possession of Bonin Islands. Japan quiet.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, May 24.

Total exports of gold since the departure of the last mail, £78,750 00. Trade decidedly improved. Exchange declined ½ per cent.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fourth of July in London—How the War Looks in Europe—The Logic of Extermination—The Feeling in England—The Cotton Famine—Proposed Remedies—Free and Slave Labor—Proposal to Tax Slave-Grown Cotton—What Will Be Done?—European Interests and Sympathies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

The glorious Fourth of July has been passed by the Americans in London, loyal and disloyal, in a state of suspense, which, to many, is little less than agonizing. There was no formal, public celebration of the birth of the great nation, now struggling for life. A few of the most enthusiastic and hopeful did meet at the Crystal Palace, and toasts and speeches were made, appropriate to the occasion, or expressive of the feelings with which Americans in a distant, and now more than ever hostile country, must look upon what they feel to be a great, if not a desperate struggle for national life.

The news which has reached us since has in it little of hope. Cool as the season is here, we know what our poor fellows must be suffering in Virginia, and all the way to New-Orleans. We know that disease must destroy more than shot or shell, and that the epitaph of thousands will be, "died for the Union."

With the meagre news comes the cry for reinforcements. A hundred thousand men are wanted, we are told, in Virginia. There is no doubt that many times that number are ready to respond to the call; but what is the efficiency of these raw recruits? Months ago, this needed reserve should have been thought of. But if the Confederates concentrate their forces, why do not our commanders do the same? Sending Gen. MCCLELLAN with 80,000 men "on to Richmond," to meet twice that number of Confederates, and his army dwindling away by sickness, desertions and losses in battles and skirmishes, as we know every such army must, may be magnificent, but it is not war. From first to last, from the call of the President for seventy-five thousand men down to the present hour, this war has been underrated in its principles, its necessities, and its results. The struggle, to all appearance, grows more and more desperate, in the feeling with which it is carried on. Mutual hate, growing in intensity, must lead to the destruction, and may lead to the extermination, of the party that refuses submission. Gen. BUTLER, who hangs a man for pulling down the American flag, has come to believe in, and practice in, Gov. ANDREW's doctrine, of the "solemn extinction of traitors." The logic is simple and unanswerable. Everywhere death is the penalty of unsuccessful treason. Every nation which has had the power to put down a rebellion, has exterminated those who would not submit to its authority. The integrity of the Union requires that a majority of the people of every State shall be loyal to the Constitution. The force required to compel this loyalty, or, at any rate, the practical loyalty of submission, must be in proportion to the strength and persistence of the rebellion. It is this strength and persistence which has not been properly estimated. The 75,000 men first called for was believed to be an overwhelming force. The 700,000 men since raised is found to be insufficient. It may require a million.

While the patriotic loyalty of Americans, at home and abroad, is becoming intensified, the feeling in England becomes every day more bitter, more unanimous, and more insulting. It may not be agreeable to you, but it seems to me right that you should know, that the feeling in favor of intervention spreads among the body of the English people. Those who said a month ago, "We cannot interfere," say now, "Somebody ought to interfere."

A month ago people had not got over the illusion that cotton could be had from India or somewhere, or that the opening of the Mississippi would furnish it. They see now that all such hopes were utterly fallacious. None comes from New-Orleans. The stock in Liverpool is wasting away, and in three months the supply will be gone. Liverpool supplies the Continent largely. It even sells cotton to New-York and Boston. People call for an Order in Council to prohibit its export, as was done with saltpetre, &c., at the period of the *Trent* affair. But this will not do. Liverpool is the cotton market of France, Belgium and Germany, as well as of Yorkshire and Lancashire. England cannot seize upon the stock in hand for her own benefit.

There are 500,000 people directly dependent for daily bread upon cotton. There are 5,000,000 interested in the trade, and whose prosperity is more or less dependent upon it. The distress increases. By October the supply will be exhausted, the mills stopped, with a long, dreary Winter before us. You can judge, as well as I, what is likely to be the feeling. The cry of "work, bread or blood" has been raised already.

It is demonstrated that neither in India nor in any country will people engage in the culture of cotton, so long as there is a prospect of American competition, which has destroyed it before, and would again. There are tropical regions, no doubt, where it can be grown, but the difficulty is, that free labor cannot compete with slave labor. An Alabama planter, as everyone knows, can make a thousand bales of cotton, while he feeds his people and pays all expenses by their extra labor, so that his whole cotton crop is clear profit, and this cannot be done anywhere under the existing systems of free labor. In a word, as Mr. AYRTON, M. P., says, "free industry is a failure," or as GARRISON might say, the man who buys his goods cannot compete with the man who steals them.

I know that it has been proven, logically and arithmetically, and according to GURNEY, COCHRANE and all the other great authorities, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor—but the fact is, that America, with slave labor, has almost monopolized the cotton culture of the world, and that no capitalists dare enter into competition with it.

The consequence is, that the demand for the interference of Government is more and more urgent. Of course there are many plans for such interference. Some wish the Government to feed the Lancashire operatives until the war is over and the supply of cotton can be restored. Others urge an interference, to bring the war to a more speedy termination. Some ask a Government guarantee of a certain price to the cotton-growers of India and elsewhere, while others think the whole difficulty could be met by a discriminative duty on slave-grown cotton, sufficient to give an even chance to free labor. This, it is argued, would be a death-blow to Slavery, and build up cotton culture in the British dependencies. But it would also be a pretty severe blow to free trade and the ruling principles of political economy. [illegible] will probably occur [illegible] British manufacturers that such an excise [illegible], as proposed, would give [illegible] American [illegible] restored Union and the continuance [illegible] Slavery, a monopoly of the cotton manufacture of the world. [illegible] and Lowell would ask nothing better.

If you ask what will be done, I cannot tell. I can only call your attention to the situation. The tone of the Press is one angry growl, which seems to be deepening into a roar. The common people, down to the cotton-mongers, talk of intervention. The poverty, distress and starvation, in the most populous part of England, is growing terrible, and must increase for months to come. The Exhibition, the marriage of the Princess ALICE, and the debates on the fortifications and Thames embankment, amuse people for the moment. The attack on the Palmerston Government failed for the time, and may fail from a want of confidence in the active Opposition leader. If Mr. DISRAELI could unite the Opposition, PALMERSTON and RUSSELL could not stay in an hour. When statesmen are in such a position, they must do whatever the country demands. Only let the demand grow urgent in any direction, and they will obey it.

The enlargement of the canals naturally attracts attention, but England does not fail to see that this enlargement only puts our Government on an equal footing with their own. If they have access to the lakes by the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal, why should not our Government by the Hudson and the Erie and Oswego Canals? There is no *casus belli* in this, nor anywhere. The great difficulty is, that there is no real ground for intervention. Give a good one to-morrow, and you would have the *Trent* demonstration over again. Whatever may be said of the action of our Government, as judged by its own principles and professions, no European nation can condemn it, when tried by the principles and precedents of Europe. America is only doing what England has done in Scotland, Ireland, Canada, India, and what she tried for seven years to do in America. She is only doing what Russia, and Austria, and France, and Italy have done and are doing, and, whatever may be the public opinion of Europe, the sympathies of European Governments must be with a country which is struggling to maintain its prestige, its power, and the integrity of its territory. These are what all Governments have fought for. Even that of the Pope made a futile attempt to preserve its ancient territories, and still protests against its dismemberment. Would France consent to the independence even of its most recently acquired provinces, Nice and Savoy? Let some country of Europe quietly cut itself in two, before it blames America for wishing to reunite its severed portions, though they must be cemented by the best blood of her loyal and patriotic citizens.

MONADNOCK.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

A Sombre and Alarming Picture.

From the London Times, July 9.

But what a destiny are these degenerate and insensate people preparing for themselves? They are not shutting themselves out from all mankind in order to work out some philosophic dream of peace and innocence. They have not even the short-sighted wisdom of the Chinese or the Japanese, who, in their happy conceit, feared to be contaminated by outside intercourse. These people are isolating themselves only in order that they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled. With this object they are reducing themselves to a condition which is a warning to the world. They have at last actually taken upon themselves a system of taxation which is like the cask of REGULUS, so full of points that no man can stand or sit or lie in it without being pricked every moment. They are drafting off day by day the youth of their country to die of pestilence or the sword, or to return to them in a few weeks broken and emaciated for life. Private letters say that MCCLELLAN's army alone is losing every week before Richmond 2,000 men; and there is a carefully suppressed whisper at Washington that MCCLELLAN himself is stricken with the fever. Even the hirelings and cut-throat of Europe will not much longer be attracted by any promises to such a fate as this. It is evident that the levies begin to fail. At home no man's life, or liberty, or property is secure, for how can life or liberty be secure in a country where the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended indefinitely, where citizens have no redress against unlawful imprisonment, and no available means of obtaining a public trial; and how can property be secure when money is no longer a thing of intrinsic value, and when confiscation and taxation are becoming words of similar meaning? This is the happy Union which the Americans are now making for themselves, and to which they expect that, when it is completed, all mankind will flock. They have but to add to it, as they are now doing, the abnegation of all the comforts of civilized life, and they will soon have to negotiate a Fugitive Slave law with their neighbors to keep their own subjects within their pale.

We have used nothing but simple and notorious facts to describe the condition to which the American Union is either arrived or is evidently tending. But all this, happily, arises from no natural necessity. Nature has been bountiful to this young nation, as she is commonly bountiful to us all in youth. With strong and vicious passions, she has given to it healthy energies, elastic spirits, and abounding strength. As within some tolerable limits a strong young man may indulge in many a reckless quarrel and many a fitful carouse, and yet with timely reformation grow to a strong and sober manhood, so it is with this young and willful people, who have yet resources to fall back upon which we in our ancient society and full-peopled country cannot call to our aid. There is a limit, however, even to the endurance of youthful strength; and South America has already shown that it is possible for nations as well as individuals to die young. The broken States of North America seem to be fast approaching that point when they must become two reasonable nations, or go on to anarchy and dissolution.

The Cotton Supply in England.

A writer to the London *Times* says:

To give some idea of the dangerous position we are placed in, I beg to call special attention to the state of the Liverpool cotton market. The stock of cotton at present in Liverpool (July 4, 1862) is 180,450 bales, against 1,166,080 bales at the same date in 1861, and 1,307,000 bales in 1860. The cotton sold for export in the last five weeks has averaged upwards of 25,000 bales per week, and if this foreign demand continues, which it is very likely to do, it will create a most serious drain upon our supply. The average export of cotton from the United Kingdom to foreign Europe in the last three years has been about 11,000 bales per week, and they have been accustomed to import direct from the United States about 21,000 bales per week, but this latter source of their supply is now stopped; yet, should they continue to import from us only at half the same rate as in the past five weeks, our position three months hence would be as follows:

		Bales.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool, July 4, 1862		180,450
To arrive in Liverpool from India in the next three months (say to Oct. 4)		268,250
Estimated imports of other sorts from July 4 to Oct. 4, as in same period, 1861:		
From the Brazils, West Indies and Egypt	50,500	
Perhaps from America	10,000	
		60,500
Supply up to Oct. 4		409,200
Required for consumption on the average of the first six months, 1862	262,440	
Sales for export, say at 12,000 bales per week	144,000	
		406,440
Stock in Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1862		2,760

To further show the depressing position of this trade, I give the stock of cotton in the foreign European ports on the 1st of July, 1862, and the quantity at sea from India at that date, and which is expected to arrive within the next three months:

Stock of Cotton in Foreign Europe.	Bales.	Cotton at Sea from India.	Bales.
1861	311,700	1861	314,407
1862	33,700	1862	282,642
Decrease, 1862	278,000	Decrease, 1862	31,825

In its last "Trade and Finance" article the London *Daily News* says:

"It would really appear that, when relief comes to the cotton trade, it will not come from the efforts of the Manchester men, nor yet from public meetings or public companies, but simply from the slow yet sure operation of those infallible laws of commerce which some of the advocates of the manufacturers now so strangely contemn. There is one plain fact staring us in the face which is worth a twelvemonth of speech-making and a ton weight of letter-writing—*cotton is worth treble its ordinary price*. Each mail from England will din this in the ears of merchants, dealers and producers in every part of the world, and will add fresh assurances that not only is the last crop of American cotton daily becoming less available, and less likely ever to be available, but that there will be no American crop worth speaking of next season. The chance of an immediate of cotton from the old slave-ridden source is rapidly disappearing, and the inducement to grow the article elsewhere increases in proportion. If a rise of some two hundred per cent. above its normal value does not [illegible] supply of a commodity which can be grown over a vast belt of the globe, there is no truth in the laws of trade or of [illegible]. [illegible] this factor [illegible] will [illegible] to the demands of the trade it will not come in adequate quantity until after a [illegible], which will yet [illegible] the capital and substance of the country and [illegible] the population."

A Quarrel between Palmerston and Cobden.

Lord PALMERSTON and RICHARD COBDEN have fallen out. In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., during a debate on the Fortification bill, Mr. COBDEN observed that the facts proved that the former statements as to the French navy had been incorrect, and he asked whether there was any man accustomed to public affairs who had not been led by Lord PALMERSTON to believe that the French had unduly altered the proportion which their navy bore to ours in former times? And what was the reason why the House had been called upon to vote enormous estimates for the navy. He had had as good an opportunity as Lord PALMERSTON himself for knowing the state of both navies, and he undertook to say, in opposition to his assertion, that, for the last twelve or fourteen years, the French navy had borne a far less proportion to that of England than in the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE. He read statements of the expenditure in the French and English dock-yards, and of the number of seamen in the two navies, and asked, if these statements could not be gainsaid, what foundation was there for these gigantic fortifications? He maintained that the exaggerated accounts of the increase of the French navy were wholly delusive, and he cited various statements made by Lord PALMERSTON of the forces of France, naval and military, the correctness of which he challenged.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that he received the accusations of Mr. COBDEN with the utmost possible quietness. Differing as they did, these accusations were quite natural. *Mr. Cobden was in a state of blindness and delusion which made him unfit to be listened to* as an adviser upon a question of this kind. He had accused him of great exaggerations. He denied the charge; his statements had been confirmed by papers before the House. Mr. COBDEN had instituted a comparison between the expenditure in the French and English dockyards and the naval estimates in the two countries; but these comparisons were fundamentally fallacious as a measure of relative strength. He was satisfied that the ideas of Mr. COBDEN on this subject were confined to very few, and that his censure would not damage him (Lord PALMERSTON) in the opinion of his countrymen.

The London *Times*, commenting upon this passage at arms, remarks:

"It appears that the fire has only been smouldering for years, that Mr. COBDEN has all along regarded Lord PALMERSTON as the chief enemy of peace and quiet; while Lord PALMERSTON has equally regarded him as a man fit to 'cobble' a treaty of trade, but without a head or soul for anything better."

New Experiments with the Armstrong Gun.

The 300-pounder Armstrong gun, which, since its proof with 90 lbs. of powder, has been in a dangerous state, was yesterday again used at Shoeburyness, against iron plates, at a range of two hundred yards. The target represented a portion of the side of the new class of steam-frigates to which the *Minotaur* belongs. In these frigates the armor is 5½ inches thick, instead of 4½ inches, as in the *Warrior*, but the thickness of the teak backing is reduced from 18 inches to 9 inches. The inner skin and iron framing are the same as in the *Warrior*. For the first three trials the shot was of cast iron, and the charge was 50 lbs. as usual. No. 1 struck and pierced the centre plate, damaging but not passing through the inner skin and framing. No. 2 struck the upper plate, and went completely through armor, timber, and skin. No. 3 was directed against the lower plate, and, like No. 2, passed quite through the target. The fourth shot was of wrought iron, and the charge was 50 pounds, as before. At this round, however, the gun gave way, the breech being blown backwards to a distance of 30 or 40 yards. The gun did not break into fragments and no one was hurt. The experience gained by these extreme tests will doubtless be made available in the construction of the new gun of this description now nearly ready for service.

Commercial by City of Washington.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firm, and Consols had advanced to 92⅞@93⅛, for both money and account.

The influx of gold to the Bank was very heavy, and a reduction in the rate of discount was anticipated.

There was a slight increase in the demand for discount at the Bank. The supply in the open market continued abundant.

American Securities still showed a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 9—P. M.

COTTON—The sales of the past three days, including to-day, (Wednesday,) foot up 25,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation and for export. On Monday and Tuesday prices were called ¼d.@½d. over Saturday's rates, but to-day a decidedly quieter tone prevails, the sales being only 6,000.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A good inquiry exists, but producers demand such exceedingly high prices that business is greatly checked. Buyers would pay a considerable advance, but not the high rates that are expected.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been more favorable. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Flour flat, at 6d. decline, 24s.@28s. 6d. Wheat quiet, and 1d.@2d. lower under finer weather and the heavy imports; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@11s.; Southern Red, 9s. 10d.@11s.; White, 11s. 6d.@12s. ℔ cental. Corn quiet and a shade easier; Mixed and Yellow, 27s. 9d.@28s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork still very dull and quite nominal. Bacon in moderate demand at late rates. Butter and Cheese very dull. Lard quiet, 38s.@42s. Tallow steady, 42s.@45s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Sugar very inactive. Coffee, nothing doing. Rice steady. Ashes quiet. Pearls, 36s; Pots, 35s.@35s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 46s. 3d.@41s. Rosin again dearer, Common, 22s.@23s. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 105s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady, and full rates obtained. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm, and in good demand. TEA firmly held. RICE quiet, but firm. TALLOW quiet, at 47s. LINSEED OIL advanced to 40s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE higher, 110s.@115s. ROSIN 21s. for Common.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. report WHEAT and FLOUR firm at previous rates. CORN rather easier.

Gen. Twiggs's Swords.

Gen. BUTLER has sent to President LINCOLN the following characteristic letter, giving the history of the seizure of the swords of the traitor TWIGGS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1862. }

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to send you, with this note, three swords, with their equipments, formerly belonging to DAVID E. TWIGGS, late Brevet Major-General in the army of the United States. They are all presentation swords; one given him by resolution of Congress, which bears the following legend:

"Presented by the President of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Brig-Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey.

Resolution approved March 2, 1847.

Another was presented by the State of Georgia, and bears the following legend and inscription:

CONSTITUTION.

The State of Georgia to Major-Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, United States Army, as a tribute to his gallantry in Mexico, 1847. Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, Mexico.

The third was presented by his native city, Augusta, Ga., and has the following legend:

"TEXAS—8TH AND 9TH OF MAY, 1846.
MONTEREY, VERA CRUZ, CERRO GORDO.
To Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, from the City of Augusta, Georgia."

Gen. TWIGGS left these swords with a young woman on the evening before he fled from New-Orleans, and in his flight on the day of the approach of the fleet he wrote in his carriage, while en route, this extraordinary paper:

I leave my swords to Miss ——, and box of silver.
D. E. TWIGGS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25, 1862.

This paper was claimed as a deed of gift of these very valuable weapons by the young woman named; but as she had neglected to inform her father of this singular donation *causa mortis*, and as the girl's mother caused them to be sent back to Gen. TWIGGS's house, I ventured to interfere with this testamentary disposition. A more lamentable instance of the degradation to which this rebellion has reduced its votaries can hardly be imagined. Swords given to a General for courage and good conduct in the armies of the Union—tokens of admiration by his fellow-citizens, and of the gratitude of a State and the nation—voluntarily bequeathed for safe keeping to a woman, as a more proper custodian than himself, by that same General, when, flying at the approach of the armies of that country which he had renounced and betrayed, at last find a depository with a negro, for the sake of rendering whom came the double crime of treachery and rebellion has been consummated.

Now that the weapon given by the United States is returned to the Executive, and the others placed at his disposal, might I take leave to suggest a proper disposition of them. Might not the first be presented to some officer as a token of appreciation of loyalty and devotion to the country? The qualities of courage and good conduct on the battle-field have never been found wanting in our armies; but loyalty and entire devotion to the country have failed in so many examples, of which Gen. TWIGGS is a shining one, that some token of respect for those qualities, bestowed in this manner, might not be inappropriate.

The sword from the State of Georgia might be deposited in the library at West Point, with an appropriate inscription, as a perpetual memento to the youth there, how worse than useless are all education and military training, even when allied to gallantry and courage, if heartfelt patriotism and undying fealty to the Constitution and the flag are wanting.

That given by the city of Augusta might be deposited in the Patent Office, as a warning against the folly and uselessness of such an invention as secession.

Pardon the freedom of these suggestions, and believe me, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND

Lists of Wounded in the Different Regiments.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

The following are full lists of the wounded left in the Gaines's Mill Hospital after the battle of June 27, and since sent to Richmond:

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

Sergt. Wooster—ball through right arm, fractured.
Herrick Lufkin—ball through left arm.
T. Briansham—ball through left arm.
E. K. Glover—ball in right lung.
Corp. H. A. Harlow—through right leg, flesh.
H. Reynolds—through right leg.
T. Robbins—through left leg, fractured.
E. H. Dam—through left side.
Corp. A. J. Tozer—left hand, finger amputated.
Dr. A. D. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. W. [illegible], Hospital Steward.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Major Tilton—ball through right shoulder.
Lieut. Washburn—ball through thigh, serious.
W. Hunter—ball in left hip.
J. E. Fowle—ball through left thigh.
A. S. Emerson—ball through right thigh.
—— Wilmarth—shot in both legs, serious.
A. Gordon—ball through left thigh, [illegible].
D. Wright—ball through right arm.
T. Boardman—right leg amputated.
J. Merriam—shot through neck.
Corp. B. W. Howard—ball through right hip, shoulder slightly fractured.
Daniel Rook—shot through right knee, shoulder and hip.
A. Pearce—left thigh fractured.
W. F. Pope—ball through left hip.
W. W. Homer—right thigh broken, amputated.
John Barker—ball through right breast.
M. Madden—ball through left thigh.
M. Kottry—ball in left flank.
Corp. W. C. Daily—fracture of right ankle.
W. T. Fry—ball through bowels, mortal.
F. S. Fuller—ball through abdomen, mortal.
C. E. Quimby—ball through left breast, mortal.
E. A. Ward—ball through under jaw, fractured.
W. T. Raymond—ball through left thigh.
W. Smith—both legs and arm amputated.
J. Benson—shot in left leg.
F. O. Peck—shot through right leg and shoulder.
Nelson Rwts—ball through left breast.
Corp. Thayer—ball through right hip.
—— Snow—shot through left leg.
A. Morse—shot in right leg and ear.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Capt. Ferguson—ball through abdomen, died.
Lieut. W. E. Fairman—ball through left leg, amputated.
Edwin Burns—right leg amputated.
J. D. Morgan—ball through left arm.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

W. Hawthorn—shot in right side and foot.
H. Lyman—ball in back.
J. Ward—shot in left shoulder and right hand.
G. W. Munroe—left knee, fracture.
G. Stoddard—shot through left ankle, fracture.
Allen May—ball through back and right shoulder.
C. N. Walters—ball through eye and neck, serious.
J. Wegman—ball in left hand; also, severe scalp wound.
J. Richards—ball through left thigh, flesh.
C. Curtis—two balls through left arm.
C. Waters—ball through face, serious.
Charles Lyford—ball and buck through left thigh.
H. C. Rolan—right arm amputated.
E. Armstrong—ball through thigh and back, flesh.

FOURTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

J. E. Hoage—ball through right shoulder.
B. Bulland—ball through left shoulder and breast, serious.
L. B. Gun—ball through right thigh.
C. Munroe—ball through left leg.
C. Dupont—shot through right eye, dangerous.
Lieut. J. W. Burns—ball through right groin.
Lieut. S. B. Preston—right shoulder amputated.
W. B. Fisher—shot in right breast and thigh, dangerous.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

J. L. Webster—left arm, fractured.
T. Marble—ball through face and neck.
G. H. Johnson—buck-shot in left thigh.
Sergt. De Dupront—shot through right shoulder and thigh.
—— McCammon—ball through foot and ankle.
S. Sherrod—ball in left hip.
W. Reed—right thigh broken.
David Hallse—left knee pan fractured.
A. J. Flemming—through right foot.
S. McCalmont—in left thigh.
W. Allen—ball through breast, mortal.
J. J. Lyons—through left groin, severe.
J. Thurster—ball through knee.
G. Johnson—ball in neck.
E. H. Mead—ball in left groin.
T. King—left leg, flesh.
G. Dean—left arm amputated.
C. H. Hubble—right leg, flesh.
Benj. Stimpson—through stomach, mortal.
M. Carty—left groin and two in right leg.
G. F. Fingley—through left thigh, flesh.
J. Blaisdell—through left leg and right hip.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Corp. T. Conolly—ball through left foot.
J. M. Shannon—through right foot.
Lieut. A. King—foot amputated.
Capt. Thos. Esby—ball in spine, dangerous.
A. Robb—through right thigh, fractured.
L. C. Young—ball through left leg—fractured.
F. Winkle—through right leg, fractured.
John McCool—right thigh, flesh.
—— Powers—right leg fractured.
David Henry—through right breast, serious.
John A. Davis—through left thigh and right leg.
S. W. Crossman—shot in left thigh and bowels, serious.
I. Hearn—ball through butt.
J. Orr—in right hip.
G. W. T. Levake—through left leg.
J. Davis—through hip and leg, severe.
J. Harris—right side and leg.
A. Ward—fracture under jaw.
Irvin Shannon—through right ankle.
Henry Stagle—ball in left hip.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

J. Spellman—left leg amputated.
Corp. C. Cotter—through right breast.
G. McBruen—through left hip and shoulder.
David Dorougherty—left thigh broken, severely.
M. Clailoly—ball through right leg.
W. Cregg—ball in right shoulder.
M. O'Donnell—ball in right hip.
T. Cornes—ball through right leg.
Thos. Fallon, Color Sergeant—ball in left shoulder.

FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

E. Gruch—shot through head.
B. F. Curtis—ball through left thigh.
John Bertise—ball in the back.
Thos. Underwood—right leg broken.
W. H. Kelly—shot in left leg.
E. E. Loomis—shot through both legs.
J. Wallace—ball through right ankle, fracture.
J. Dearing—flesh wound of left hip.
H. L. Johnson—through left foot.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

G. W. Brown—ball through abdomen.
W. Bryant—shot through left leg.
C. Staple—shot in left arm.
J. Darlin—shot in left thigh, fracture.
A. Buck—ball through left shoulder and face.
Corporal L. W. Holmes—ball entered left shoulder, and lodged in thigh, dangerous.
J. A. McKnight—ball in left thigh.
A. G. Willey—left leg fractured.
S. E. Smith—right arm amputated.
—— Heaken—ball through right arm.
Corporal C. Kersen—two balls in left thigh.
Sergeant W. Archer—ball through left foot.
W. E. Strong—ball in neck, dangerous.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

T. Camlan—ball through right hand.
Sergeant E. J. Wright—ball through left wrist, fracture.
Capt. J. Crommer—ball through right arm.
M. Toland—ball in right knee—serious.
M. Randam—ball through right elbow.
C. J. Ellis—shell near right eye.
A. B. Wyman—ball through right leg and back, dangerous.
Thomas Garry—ball through face.
Sergeant A. H. Greer—through left leg, fracture.
H. C. Perego—fracture of right leg.
Louis Emm—through right hip, severe.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

G. Rothmire—ball through right lung, dangerous.
C. M. Crawford—right hip, serious.
Benjamin Stevens—through thigh, flesh.
R. S. Gildence—ball in left hip.
W. Murton—two balls through right leg.
R. H. West—ball through left leg.
D. N. Grayham—through right thigh, dangerous.
Samuel Cook—through right shoulder.
Lieut. J. C. Burk—ball through right leg, serious.
J. Rosenburgh—through right leg.
J. Casemate—ball through left knee.
T. J. Conelious—through left hip.
T. P. Dunn—three shots, both arms and left breast.
W. Marshall—left thigh.
Corporal Thomas Young—through both legs.
Capt. J. P. Spear—through right thigh and left shoulder.
S. McGuir—through left breast.
J. B. Haslett—through right thigh, flesh.
Capt. Lewis—right leg broken, amputated.
W. H. Deal—through right hand and left side.
J. H. Fisk—ball in right thigh, fracture.
D. R. P. Mann—thigh, foot and hand.
John C[illegible]—wrist broken.
—— Hooper—right shoulder, fracture, mortal.
W. A. Gray—two shots through left leg.
J. B. Scanlan—right knee and left side.
David James—left shoulder and breast.
T. Cranney—through left groin—dangerous.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

C. A. Tittsworth—three balls through thigh, dangerous.
—— Hayward—ball in left side.
Sergt. J. F. Franklin—ball in left hip.
W. Button—through left knee, severe.
A. J. Gowrie—ball through left thigh, flesh.
R. M. Jackson—left shoulder amputated, mortal.
M. Dorman—through left thigh, fracture.
W. McCall—ball through right arm.
H. Schoens—ball through right shoulder.
G. Stirt—ball in left breast, mortal.
E. Knott—right leg amputated.

FOURTH NEW-JERSEY.

Corp. Jos. Lipp—left leg.
B. Moorehouse—thigh.
J. Hurley—ball through ankle, flesh.
Geo. Bert—through left lung, dangerous.
J. Raver—ball through foot.
H. C. Blackwell—ball through right thigh.
John Trainor—left leg amputated.
A. Cobb—right leg broken.
A. Wolf—two balls through right leg, fracture.
Isaac Morgan—through both thighs.
Thos. Grant—ball through ankle.
Chas. English—through left side of face, severe.
W. Ammett—ball in left leg and right shoulder.
G. Rotoh—ball through left leg.
D. Dorougherty—ball through right thigh.
E. L. Ulmer—ball in right ankle.
W. Bassett—right leg amputated.
W. B. Wilkey—through left arm.

SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Alex. McKurdy—both arms shot; right arm broken.
A. McVaugh—ball through left leg.

SECOND NEW-JERSEY.

A. Winkler—through left thigh; flesh.
F. Whymad—ball through left breast and right [illegible].
W. [illegible]—through shoulder, [illegible] left side; dangerous.

FIRST NEW-JERSEY.

J. H. Lester—ball through left leg.
A. L. Lincoln—through right [illegible].
J. Maly—ball in left side.
F. Dalton—shoulder.
Ed. Reed—three shots in legs and one in head; dangerous.
F. Hearn—ball through right leg.
J. S. Babble—through right hip.
Peter Stead—ball through lower jaw or throat, dangerous.

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK.

A. Kenney—left leg amputated.
G. Marvin—ball in left groin.

SECOND MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

T. Clefi—through left side.

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

John Booth—ball through left thigh; flesh wound.
Daniel Steel—left thigh amputated; died.

LIST OF WOUNDED IN BROWN'S HOUSE HOSPITAL,

AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUNE 27, 1862.

David Allen, 1st U. S. Cavalry—wounded in right arm, amputated.
Robt. Allen, Jr., 1st U. S. Cavalry—thigh, amputated.
John Weston, Co. B, 2d U. S. In.—knee, amputated.
Michael Lahey, 2d U. S. Infantry—arm, amputated.
John McGill, Co. B, [illegible] N. Y.—[illegible].
Wm. Gallagher, Co. B, 25th New-York—side.
Patrick Martin, Co. G, 3d U. S. Infantry—[illegible].
Hugh McLaughlin, Co. E, 12th U. S. In.—leg, amputated.
John Sullivan, Co. I, 2d U. S. Infantry—hip.
Ed. M. Hanson, 44th New-York—[illegible].
Valentine Stande, 9th Penn. Res.—arm, amputated.
A. S. Welch, 9th Penn. Res.—leg, amputated.
Thos. Flanegan, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
Corp. Wm. Fyne, Co. C, 9th Mass.—through hip.
Corp. John Clines, Co. F, 9th Mass.—left breast.
Francis Donnan, Co. A, 14th U. S.—[illegible].
Patrick McDermott, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—shoulder.
David F. Young, Stockton's Reg., M. L.—thigh.
Stephen H. Richardson, 14th N. Y.—[illegible].
Robert A. Sayers, 8th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Timothy Russell, 9th New-York—thigh and arm.
Wm. Sweeny, 9th New-York—[illegible].
Andrew Roy, Co. F, 10th Penn. Reserves—side.
Samuel Weley, 10th Penn. Reserves—leg.
John K. Burbank, 27th New-York—leg.
Wm. Mecholder, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry—side.
John F. Wegman, Co. C, 12th U. S. Infantry—thigh and privates.
John Cary, 2d U. S. Infantry—side.
Sergt. Ed. W. Wagner, Co. [illegible], 2d In.—shoulder.
Sergt. Chas. Harris, Co. I, 2d Infantry—thigh.
John C. Countbry, 9th New-York—right leg.
John Horne, Co. D, 4th New-York—hip.
Patrick Sharky, 31st New-York—thigh.
Sergt. John Crowen, Co. C, 12th U. S. In.—leg amputated.
Corp. Michael Burke, Co. F, 2d U. S. In.—arm amp.
John O'Connell, 16th New-York—chest.
Gabriel Labelle, Co. G, 14th U. S. In.—right side.
James Cole, Co. C, 12th U. S. In.—left shoulder.
Chas. W. Turner, 16th New-York—right hip.
Alfred Ray, 5th New-York—head and shoulder.
Henry Fox, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves—side.
James A. Anderson, 10th Pen. R.—gunshot in each [illegible].
D. Imbin, 10th Penn. Res.—gunshot wound in leg.
Geo. Hailes, 10th Penn. Res.—gunshot in leg.
Cornelius Rogan, 9th Mass.—gunshot in leg.
Elijah Allen, Co. G, 11th U. S. Infantry—gunshot in leg.
Pat. Howe, Co. K, U. S. Infantry—gunshot in left foot.
J. Ditch, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry—gunshot, back.
A. H. Johnson, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry—gunshot in back.
M. C. Lowry, 10th Penn. R.—gunshot in thigh.
Andrew Foley, Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry—[illegible].
Wesley Hay, 16th N. Y.—gunshot wound, leg amputated.
D. Lynch, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry—gunshot, leg.
Jas. Cameron, Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound in leg.
Sylvester Collins, 31st N. Y.—gunshot through side.
Jabez H. Shoemaker, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry—gunshot through shoulder.
J. M. Sayre, 12th U. S. Infantry—wound in [illegible].
Geo. Slade, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry—gunshot through side.
Robert Gravil, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry—gunshot in side.
J. F. Crosby, Co. K, 2d U. S. Inf.—gunshot in arm.
Lieut. Hugh P. Kennedy, 2d Penn. Res.—gunshot through side.
Wm. Smith, Co. E, 14th U. S. Infantry—[illegible].
Jas. H. Harty, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry—flesh wound in thigh.
Jas. Donahu, 16th N. Y.—gunshot in ankle.
Sergt. H. W. Weber, 16th N. Y.—gunshot, thigh.
Cornelius Huntington, 16th N. Y.—thigh.
P. Daily, 9th Mass.—gunshot through both thighs.
Luke S. Brass, 96th Penn.—gunshot, thigh and [illegible].
Ed. Webster, 4th Maine—gunshot, thigh and [illegible].
E. Gall, Co. F, 62d Penn.—flesh wound in thigh.
Sergt. J. Paterson, 62d Penn.—gunshot in [illegible].
Elijah A. Cook, Co. G, 6th U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound in both thighs.
F. Barletham, Co. K, 2d U. S. Inf.—gunshot, [illegible].
Thos. Burke, Co. B, 96th Penn.—wound in [illegible].
T. Sullivan, 9th Mass.—gunshot in thigh.
Jas. L. Lovett, Co. K, 6th U. S. Infantry—gunshot through right arm.
Adam Flying, 16th N. Y.—gunshot in thigh.
J. Walker, 9th Penn. Res.—gunshot in leg.
John Hamilton, Co. I, U. S. Infantry—gunshot in both legs.
[illegible], 9th Mass.—gunshot in thigh.
Jas. Marmle, Co. I, 2d U. S. Infantry—thigh.
Alex. Summerville, 9th Mass.—gunshot above left knee.
Jas. W. Hoffman, 83d Penn.—gunshot in hip.
Geo. McGuskey, 11th Penn. Res.—gunshot in thigh and shoulder.
Oliver Pitcher, 16th N. Y.—wounded through hip.
[illegible], 9th Penn. Res.—gunshot in foot.
Chas. H. Dennis, 3d N. Y.—gunshot in hip.
Corp. J. White, Co. F, 12th U. S. I.—gunshot, thigh.
John Miller, 96th Penn.—gunshot, thigh.
M. Donnellan, Co. F, 1st U. S. Cav.—gunshot, leg.
Robert McCarigan, Co. C, 1st U. S. Cav.—gunshot, shoulder, side and thigh.
Jas. F. Berry, Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.—gunshot, both knees.
Daniel H. Leonard, Co. B, 2d U. S. Inf.—gunshot, knee-joint.
W. Pickett, Co. C, 12th U. S.—wounded in [illegible].
W. O'Keefe, Co. B, 12th U. S.—wound in side.
Sergt. E. Dyer, Co. E, 12th U. S.—gunshot wound, thigh, slight.
P. N. Warwick, 95th Pennsylvania—fever.
Frank Eastburn, 95th Penn.—gunshot in knee.
Darwin Holbert, 16th N. Y.—gunshot, left knee.
J. Crowley, 9th Mass.—gunshot wound in side.
G. W. Corser, 4th Mich.—gunshot wound in [illegible].
John Hanberry, 16th N. Y.—wound in back.
J. Gibson, Co. B, 12th U. S. Inf.—gunshot, left thigh.
Corp. J. Churchill, 4th Penn. Res.—gunshot, thigh.
I. Moore, Co. E, 12th U. S. Inf.—gunshot in leg.
John Merritt, Co. G, 27th New-York—both legs.
Bernard Johns, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Frank Sheedey, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
Chas. Rham, Co. D, 2d Infantry.
Jas Monroe Nesbit, 9th Penn. Reserves—head.
Corp. Wm. H. May, Co. D, 11th U. S. Reg.—left leg.
J. C. Mathers, Co. D, 11th U. S. Reg.—left leg.
Chas. Homan, Co. B, 31st New-York—both legs.
Orville Washburn, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—thigh.
John Sugan, Co. B, 2d Regulars.
W. G. Maxim, Co. K, 4th Maine—head.
Bartley Gannon, Co. B, 31st N. Y.—arm and wrist.
Thos. McNamara, Co. A, 31st New-York—leg.
Joseph Cartwell, Co. F, 16th New-York.
James Ferry, Co. F, 1st N. Y.—right breast.
Theodore Hough, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania.
John Phillips, Co. B, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Patrick Fallon, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Ludlum Cornell, Co. B, 5th New-York.
Robert Goodfellow, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania.
Michael Daly, Co. D, 14th U. S. Regulars.
John H. Miller, Co. C, 9th R. R. V.—right ankle.
Casper Ottenweller, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
Peter O'Donnell, Co. I, 96th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Wm. Younghen, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Geo. Mendham, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
John Bertram, Co. E, 96th Pennsylvania.
John Lynch, Co. I, 9th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Michael Ryan, Co. H, 43d New-York.
James Mayer, Co. H, 43d New-York.
Chas. G. Pane, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
Orderly Sergt. I. L. Stout, Co. D, 12th Regulars.
Geo. Kinsell, Co. E, 7th Maine—side.
Geo. J. Daker, Co. D, 9th U. S. Infantry.
Thos. H. Long, Co. E, 96th Pennsylvania.
Amity Haines, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey.
J. Cassidy, Co. H, 1st Minnesota.
John Boyce, Co. E, 18th New-York.
Joseph Slater, Co. F, 12th Infantry—right shoulder and left hip.
W. Hager, Co. G, 12th Infantry.
Merritt J. Putman, Co. D, 12th—right hand.

[illegible]

Samuel Lamp, Co. H, 1st Battalion, 14th—hips.
Samuel Smith, Co. H, 14th—dead.
[illegible]
Corp. G. W. Harrison, Co. B, 5th Maine—left leg.
[illegible]
Corp. James H. Burlison, Co. G, 27th New-York.
[illegible]
George Shadow, Co. B, 12th Regulars—face.
[illegible]
John Grady, Co. A, 31st New-York.
[illegible]
Wm. Dean, Co. I, 60th New-York.
Fred. Schutler, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey.
[illegible]
Alfred D. Parsons, Co. E, 83d New-York.
T. F. Lockwood, Co. F, 8th Penn.—knee.
[illegible]
—— Forsyth, Co. E, 31st New-York—left breast.
[illegible]
Corp. Pat. Callahan, Co. C, 28th New-York—flesh wound of thigh.
Corp. Chas. Roberts, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey—wounds of hip and in both hands.
[illegible]
John Nevins, Co. G, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—flesh wound of leg.
[illegible]
John H. Sloan, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—[illegible]
[illegible]
Edwin Hosser, Co. B, 95th Penn.—fracture of leg.
[illegible]
Wm. H. Rankin, Co. C, 95th Penn.—fracture of leg.
[illegible]
J. K. Lorbert, Co. F, 7th Penn. Res. Corps—arm.
J. Shrively, Co. H, 2d Penn. Res. Corps—arm.
Sergt. Thomas Barrett, Co. H, 5th Cavalry—front of clavicle.

[illegible] wounded of the Fifth United States Cavalry, in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862:

Killed.

Lieut. J. J. Sweet—killed.
Sergt. Bauer, Co. D.
[illegible]

Wounded, and Since Died.

Corp. Mooney, Co. H.
Bugler Watson, Co. H.

Wounded.

Capt. W. B. Chambliss—neck and abdomen.
Sergt. Hasen, Co. H.
Sergt. Antonia, Co. H.
Corp. James, Co. D.
Private Mahew Quinn, Co. D.
—— Housman, Co. D.
—— Wilks, Co. A.
Capt. Whiting—taken prisoner.

FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Wounded.

Corporal Hart.
Private Reinstein, Co. H.
Private Mishler, Co. A.

ELIAS J. MARSH, Ass. Surgeon, U. S. A.

John Burgess, Co. D, 6th Penn. Reserve—chest.
Pat. Monaghan, Co. B, 9th Mass.—forearm.
[illegible]
Sylvester D. Burnham, Co. I, 2d New-York—ankle.
Alfred Luther, Bat. C, R. I. Artillery—forearm.
[illegible]
Thos. Pettigrew, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
[illegible]
John Manning, Co. H, 9th Mass.—fracture of left [illegible]
[illegible]
Robert Cox, Co. I, 2d N. J.—flesh wound in forearm and left side.
[illegible]
Corp. Nicholas Seabut, Co. G, 62d Penn.—flesh wound in forearm.
[illegible]
John Fisher, Co. H, 9th Penn. Reserves—right arm.
[illegible]

[illegible]
John Hetzel, 2d Penn. Reserves—shoulder.
Thos. O'Connor, Co. K, 88th New-York—ankle.
Geo. Nivison, Co. B, 1st Michigan—shoulder.
J. Depold, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery—leg near knee.
[illegible]
Wm. Shaw, Co. C, 31st New-York—right arm.
Wm. T. Hyde, Co. B, 57th—posterior.
M. Taylor, 12th—left arm.
S. Greene, Co. C, 12th—right shoulder and arm.
W. T. Colby, Co. G, 5th New-York.
Wm. Purdy, Co. E, 2d N. J.—right ankle amputated.
E. L. Davis, Co. E, 12th Infantry.
J. Skainer, Co. D, 16th New-York—left leg.
B. Mathew, Co. I, 88th—right thigh.
Wm. Moran, Co. D, 14th—left leg.
Sergt. C. Mack, Co. G, 12th Infantry—left side.
Wm. Clayton, Co. A, 1st Cavalry—right leg.
H. Jayn, Co. B, 20th New-York.
D. Standish, 12th United States—dead.
[illegible], Co. A, 1st New-York—left leg.
L. Sariwell, Co. H, 16th New-York—thigh.
W. B. Nugent, Co. A, 88th Pennsylvania—left leg.
Corp. W. Campbell, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey—left thigh and right hip.
[illegible]
J. Martin, Co. B, 11th—left knee.
[illegible]
J. Gough, Co. E, 11th United States—head.
W. H. Stoppens, Co. H, 2d Maine.
Sergt. F. Crowley, Co. B, 12th—right side.
Corp. G. W. Lee, Co. C, 2d U. S.—in the head.
M. W. Hill, Co. H, 5th Vermont.
J. G. Cotter, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey—left foot.
J. Hurley, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
C. Libby, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Maj. Henry O. Ryerson, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Capt. James K. [illegible], Gen. Newton's Staff—fracture of forearm.
First-Lieut. D. S. Montgomery, 17th U. S.—fracture of arm, wounded of thigh.
Lieut. John P. Lutz, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Capt. D. P. Buckley, 2d New-Jersey—lung, fatally.
Lieut. Butler, 14th New-York—ankle joint.

SICK OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY AT THE HOUSE OF MILES GARTHWAIT.

Lieut. W. C. Faxon, Co. L.	Walter L. Stone, Co. F.
Lieut. Paul Harwood, Co. E.	Daniel Banks, Co. G.
Sergt. E. B. Owen, Co. B.	Albert Sperry, Co. I.
Talmadge Hubbard, Co. B.	Wilbur Fisk, Co. K.
Edgar L. Forbes, Co. B.	Thos. Roberts, band.

ATTENDANTS.

Daniel Steward, Co. F.	Luther Tuttle, Co. D.
Chester A. Chapman, Co. D.	

Died.

Wm. D. Nobles, Co. I, June 28	G. L. Blakslee, Co. F, July 2

Names of those who have been sent to Richmond.

Alex. Black, 1st Mich.—ball through face.
Sergt. John Mooney, 2d New-Jersey—both thighs.
J. Coleman, 12th New-Jersey—ball through left arm.
G. W. Lias, 63d Penn.—through left arm.
M. E. Rogers, 16th Mich.—through left knee.
J. M. Lanney, 16th Mich.—ball through left leg and shoulder.
J. Morris, 16th Mich.—ball through knee, fracture.
— Riley, 11th Penn.—ball through right thigh.
— Sheppard, 11th Penn.—ball through left arm and lodged in breast.
F. Reynolds, 4th New-Jersey—ball through both thighs, flesh.
L. Knowles, 4th Rhode Island Battery—calf of left leg.
A. Winkley, 2d New-Jersey—left thigh, flesh.
Col. McLane, 83d—killed.
Maj. Naglee, 83d—died.

2d Maine	9	83d Pennsylvania	20
2d Massachusetts	21	9th Massachusetts	9
38th New-York	5	1st Michigan	6
16th Michigan	16	7th Pennsylvania	13
62d Pennsylvania	22	12th New-York	11
4th Michigan	8	11th Pennsylvania	28

Franklin H. Skinner, 4th New-Jersey—knee joint.
N. S. Scavorcour, 2d New-Jersey—arm fractured.
S. Cusby, 9th Mass.—arm and chest.
Thos. Lewis, 14th New-York—brain.
Fred. Schwartz, 1st New-Jersey—abdomen.
S. P. Evinie, 1st Penn. Artillery—pelvis.
Joe. Waters, 5th Cavalry—chest.
Pat. Ryan, Co. F, 14th —pelvis.
A. Schwartz, 1st New-Jersey—forearm.
Wm. Newbury, 7th Penn. Reserves—pelvis.
Corp. Wm. Kenny, 5th Cavalry—abdomen.
Michael Murphy, 1st New-Jersey—abdomen.
Thos. T. Palmer, 2d New-Jersey—cervical vertebrae.
F. H. Bagnell, 5th Penn. Reserves—shoulder.
Jas. Crocker, Co. E, 95th Penn.—abdomen.
John McCall, Co. C, 23d New-York—chest.
Wm. McClure, 2d New-Jersey—abdomen.
John W. Brown, 22d Mass.—abdomen.
James Bryant, 62d Penn.—both legs.
T. W. Scott, 10th Penn. Reserves—abdomen.
Jas. Conwell, 4th Infantry—head.
E. Sutton, 95th Penn.—knee joint.

List of the sick in the hospital near the Chickahominy, near Meadow Station, on the 3d July, 1862. This hospital was under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Marks, of Kearney's Division of the A. M. A. Most of these men were brought to Savage's Station, and subsequently all were taken to Richmond:

Ser. I. T. Temple, 105th Pa.	David Hay, Co. I, 57th Pa.
S. L. Reed, Co. C, 63d Pa.	John Hay, Co. I, 57th Penn.
Jas Dehaven, Co. C, 105th Pa.	Lewis Rowe, Co. H, 57th Pa.
Wm. Smith, Co. D, 105th Pa.	S. Whenton, Co. H, 57th Pa.
Joel Clark, Co. D, 105th Pa.	G. McMullen, Co. E, 57th Pa.
Mat. Noble, Co. D, 105th Pa.	F. Snyder, Co. I, 57th Penn.
Morgan Eaton, Co. K, 63d Pa.	F. Mitchell, Co. F, 57th Pa.
J. F. Bell, Co. A, 105th Pa.	Robert Reed, Co. F, 57th Pa.
J. W. Parks, Co. E, 57th Pa.	Jos. Grubs, Co. E, 63d Penn.
Ord. Ser. Mitchell, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania.	Wm. Ashton, Co. G, 63d Pa.
J. C. McClay, Co. E, 57th Pa.	H. Anthony, Co. F, 105th Pa.
J. Colegrove, Co. G, 57th Pa.	Corp. J. H. Wiggins, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Millar, Co. G, 57th Pa.	A. T. Black, Co. F, 57th Pa.
Mat. Ward, Co. C, 105th Pa.	A. Potter, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. H. Cooper, Co. I, 63d Pa.	A. Babcock, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. M. Ball, Co. D, 57th Pa.	C. Maynard, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. Lasshaw, Co. B, 57th Pa.	A. A. Ishor, Co. D, 57th Pa.
John Brest, Co. E, 57th Pa.	Wm. J. Ellsworth, Co. D, 57th Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Kinsworth, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania.	D. H. Wood, Co. K, 57th Pa.
J. W. Wilkins, Co. K, 57th Pa.	L. Downs, Co. K, 57th Penn.
Wm. A. Kerr, Co. K, 57th Pa.	J. O. Stewart, Co. C, 57th Pa.
J. J. Dunlap, Co. F, 63d Pa.	G. B. Madge, Co. C, 57th Pa.
J. W. McMichael, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.	D. Harris, Co. C, 57th Penn.
D. S. Kelso, Co. F, 63d Pa.	R. Speer, Co. H, 105th Penn.
J. M. Jahres, Co. E, 63d Pa.	J. M. McCannock, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
Ser. A. S. Fleming, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania.	M. Manning, Co. K, 55th N. Y.
E. E. Clemson, Co. D, 105th Pa.	G. W. Manning, Co. K, 55th New-York.
A. R. Hunter, Co. I, 57th Pa.	R. Babtist, Co. F, 1st L. I.
Josiah Hare, Co. G, 57th Pa.	W. C. Coles, Co. D, 57th Pa.
J. W. Adams, Co. A, 63d Pa.	Peter Bolen, Co. G, 57th Pa.
Frank A. Smith, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.	Edwin Decker, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.
James McConahay, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.	O. F. White, sig'l teamster, Pennsylvania.
John Hickman, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.	Sergt. E. E. Hodgson, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania.

NURSES.

Andrew J. Kellock, Co. A, 57th New-York.	John C. Morse, Co. G, 57th N. Y.
Frank C. Ackley, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania.	W. McIntire, Co. B, 57th Pa.
Jack H. Conn, Co. F, 57th Pa.	J. M. Locke, Co. K, 57th Pa.
	G. W. Lake, Hospital Steward, Co. H, 105th Penn.

Geo. E. Briggs, Co. G, 72d Penn.—leg.
Francis Perry, Co. G, 72d Penn.—back and arm.
Jas. L. Steward, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—knee.
J. P. McFarland, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—arm.
C. Liggets, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania—head.
A. Myers, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—knee.
2d Lieut. D. Shewell, Co. N, 72d Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh.
M. Young, Co. F, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
W. S. Gilman, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—mouth, partial loss of lower jaw.
J. Hill, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
R. Cameron, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—chest.
J. Bloomer, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania—neck.
H. Fling, Co. M, 72d Pennsylvania.
J. T. Johnson, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania—chest.
T. L. Cavannaugh, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—amputation of thigh; died July 1.
D. J. Baker, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
G. Wickeller, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. E. D. Robinson, Co. K, 6th Vermont—amputation below knee.
Corp. T. W. Downer, Co. E, 5th Vermont—eye; loss of right eye.
Sergt. E. P. West, Co. H, 5th Vermont—chest, arm and bladder; died July 1.
M. Puro, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
R. E. Clark, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
J. Dupew, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
J. R. Martin, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
Corp. F. A. Brainard, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
H. C. Mepers, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
D. Allz, Co. B, 5th Vermont—ankle.
J. Cassion, Co. H, 5th Vermont—thigh.
H. M. Durand, Co. K, 5th Vermont—hand.
H. Sherwood, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
Geo. Moore, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
F. C. Stedman, Co. H, 5th Vermont.
Lieut. W. S. Wright, Co. B, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Capt. B. R. Jennie, Co. G, 5th Vermont—thigh and scrotum.
Lieut. B. N. Barber, Co. K, 5th Vermont—thigh.
M. D. Wyman, Co. E, 5th Vermont—knee and ankle.
H. Gilman, Co. B, 5th Vermont—thigh.
J. H. Highler, Co. I, 5th Vermont—foot and leg.
Corp. H. E. Rickett, Co. B, 5th Vermont—chest.
J. Jabrit, Co. C, 5th Vermont.
J. Martin, Co. C, 5th Vermont—arm.
E. H. Marcy, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
B. Draper, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
E. B. Mary, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
C. Heath, Co. B, 5th Vermont—head.
W. D. Huntington, Co. B, 5th Vermont.
E. Blodgett, Co. G, 5th Vermont.
N. C. Thompson, Co. B, 5th Vermont—thigh.
Lieut. L. Smith, Co. A, 5th Vermont—leg.
J. Lilly, Co. E, 5th Vermont—near anus, through thigh.
M. Lander, Co. H, 5th Vermont—shoulder.
N. Trow, Co. H, 5th Vermont—shoulder.
A. Baker, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
A. Burlow, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
J. Martin, Co. C, 5th Vermont.
Sergt. H. Trumbull, Co. H, 5th Vermont—both legs.
F. D. Goldthwait, Co. E, 5th Vermont—neck.

[illegible]
J. Smith, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
Geo. Clark, Co. H, 5th Vermont—elbow.
N. C. Lawton, Co. H, 3d Vermont—leg.
D. M. Fried, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
G. H. Moore, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
M. L. Harris, Co. F, 3d Vermont—arm amputated.
G. Wilbers, Co. F, 3d Vermont—arm amputated.
G. B. Wood, Co. H, 3d Vt.—hip, neck and fingers.
J. H. Shipper, Co. A, 3d Vermont—thigh.
J. P. Clifford, Co. E, 3d Vermont—thigh.
G. G. Dodge, Co. F, 3d Vermont—face.
H. P. Shedd, Co. F, 3d Vermont—thigh.
H. M. Clark, Co. E, 3d Vermont.
F. Andrewson, Co. F, 3d Vermont—abdomen, died June 29.
J. W. Veedy, Co. G, 3d Vermont—knee.
B. C. Saunders, Co. I, 3d Vermont—leg.
Sergt. Armington, Co. C, 3d Vermont—femoral artery, died June 29.
C. H. Sisco, Co. I, 3d Vermont.
J. B. Bingham, Co. C, 3d Vermont—rheumatism, taken to Richmond.
W. Stunson, Co. C, 3d Vermont—shoulder.
J. Rumsey, Co. E, 6th Vermont—leg and arm.
Second Lieut. G. B. Wood, Co. E, 6th Vermont—shoulder.
G. W. Sites, Co. E, 5th Vermont—little and ring finger amputated.
L. G. Banker, Co. F, 6th Vermont—arm pit.
J. F. Collis, Co. E, 6th Vermont—thigh.
S. N. Eastman, Co. B, 6th Vermont.
Corp. H. F. Morley, Co. I, 6th Vermont.
J. C. Willy, Co. E, 6th Vermont.
First Lieut. F. Lamont, Co. E, 5th Maine.
D. F. Finkel, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—leg.
E. Lyons, Co. A, 1st Minnesota—knee.
T. C. Parker, Co. G, 5th New-Hampshire.
A. Robinson, Co. H, 66th New-York.
C. H. Wyncoll, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania—arm.
A. Robinson, Co. D, 106th Pennsylvania.
B. F. Latham, Co. D, 106th Pennsylvania.
I. Stephens, Co. A, 106th Pennsylvania—leg.
T. Carosen, 5th New-Jersey.
C. Smith, 40th New-York.
Simmons, 40th New-York.
P. Owen, Co. B, 15th Massachusetts.
W. Clare, Co. K, 88th New-York.
Jas. T. Elmer, Co. H, 5th Vermont—abdomen.
Total—103.

LIST OF THE SICK AT MEDOW'S, JULY 3, 1862.

Jacob Kyle, Co. H, 98th Pa.	Jas. Adams, Co. A, 107th Pa.
Henry Wagner, Co. E, 98th Pa.	S. Whiteford, Co. D, 39th N. Y.
J. Jersey, Co. A, 55th N. Y.	S. Simmons, Co. G, 39th N. Y.
Geo. Goddard, Co. [illegible] Pa.	Ed. Gordon, Co. H, 55th N. Y.
J. F. Treason, Co. C, 62d N. Y.	Robt. Painter, Co. C, 82d Pa.
J. Moulbach, Co. K, 1st Mich.	Ora Thompson, Co. C, 1st U. S. C.
Albert Scheu, Co. A, 1st L. I.	Ed. Tracy, Co. D, 62d N. Y.
G. Richard, Co. E, 55th N. Y.	Jas. F. Fox, Co. D, 62d N. Y.
Corp. Christopher Smith, Co. D, 55th New-York.	Wm. Hart, Co. F, 104th Pa.
Thos. Arnold, Co. I, 55th N. Y.	Corp. C. Little, Co. E, 62d N. Y.
Danl. Whitman, Co. E, 1st N. Y.	John J. Wentz, Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery
Wm. Shanley, Co. E, 55th N. Y.	Thos. Cahill, Co. E, 10th Mass.
H. E. Brown, Co. B, 7th Mass.	

NURSES.

D. Williams, Co. E, 29th Mass.	D. George, Co. E, 29th Mass.
Thos. Collingwood, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts.	Christopher Timmerman, Co. E, 10th U. S. Regulars.

2d Lieut. Mikel Corste, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
Capt. F. I. Smith, Co. K, 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Capt. W. B. Reynolds, Co. I, 6th Vermont.
1st Lieut. W. D. Wright, Co. B, 5th Vermont.
Capt. Benj. R. Jenne, Co. G, 5th Vermont.
2d Lieut. George E. Wood, Co. B, 6th Vermont.
1st Lieut. Louis McD. Smith, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
Capt. D. T. Corbs, Co. C, 3d Vermont.
1st Lieut. L. G. M'Cauley, Co. C, 7th Penn. Res.
1st Lieut. August Miller, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Wm. McDonald, Co. E, 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Capt. M. R. Adams, Co. F, 10th Penn. Cavalry.
Capt. J. B. Moore, Co. E, 88th Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut. Jacob Lehman, Co. A, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Adjt. W. R. Hartshorn, Co. A, 42d Penn. Res.
Adjt. W. W. Stewart, Co. A, 1st Penn. Res.
1st Lieut. H. P. Kennedy, Co. H, 2d Penn. Res.
2d Lieut. W. J. Patterson, Co. F, 63 Pennsylvania.
Corp. W. T. G. Young, Co. B, 3d Penn. Res.
Capt. F. L. Knight, Co. D, 3d Penn. Res.
F. Sebey, Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania Res.

List of prisoners of Ninety-sixth Regiment N. Y. V. taken by Confederate Cavalry July 1, 1862.

Capt. G. W. Hinds, Co. K.	Sgt. A. Treadway, Co. G.
Sgt. M. C. Harris, Co. K.	George Cronk, Co. D.
Corp. H. Lathe, Co. K.	Jeff. Clark, Co. D.
Corp. A. Brasted, Co. K.	Stephen Lawrence, Co. D.
Corp. F. Lang, Co. K.	Edgar Shults, Co. D.
Corp. H. Patterson, Co. K.	Aug. Riley, Co. D.
Amos Babbitt, Co. K.	Thomas Crowley, Co. D.
James Gray, Co. K.	Myron Cooper, Co. D.
H. L. Church, Co. K.	Hyrum Winch, Co. D.
E. Crough, Co. K.	William Holden, Co. D.
Frank Crough, Co. K.	William Robinson, Co. D.
James Collins, Co. K.	Josephus Wilcox, Co. D.
B. F. Dennison, Co. K.	William Platt, Co. D.
C. Lamoreux, Co. K.	Orvin Jones, Co. D.
Louis Monette, Co. K.	Charles H. Wilcox, Co. D.
Henry Sawyer, Co. K.	Charles Gordon, Co. D.
Louis Willett, Co. K.	Richard Danford, Co. C.
J. C. Ware, Co. E.	Henry Doty, Co. H.
Nelson A. Goff, Co. K.	George Brice, Co. H.
Sgt. H. C. Buchman, Co. F.	—— Richardson, Co. E.
John Lacon, Co. F.	Lester Hooks, Co. E.
Andrew Baker, Co. F.	—— Miller, Co. E.

Wounded men under the care of Brigade-Surgeon D. Pancs, in Hospital in Prison No. 4, in Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862:

Stephen Monckton, Co. C., 23d Pennsylvania—shell wound of right thigh.
Geo. N. Barber, Co. G, 16th New-York—gunshot wound of left leg.
Sergt. J. Sterns, Co. C, 1st Michigan—gunshot wound of left knee.
Harrison Montague, Co. D, 44th New-York—gunshot wound of right leg.
William Bishop, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound both legs.
William H. Atkins, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—amputation right leg.
Sergt. Francis Berduix, Co. C, 35th New-York—amputation right leg.
Michael Keidler, Co. K, 31st Pennsylvania—amputation right leg.
Luman S. Notter, Co. A, 5th New-Hampshire Vols.—amputation left foot.
Thomas Mayborn, Co. A, 14th New-York Volunteers—fracture right thigh.
Corp. Saul Dandry, Co. E, 55th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound right thigh.
Robert Lang, Co. K, 7th New-York—gunshot wound left shoulder.
Henry T. Rice, Co. H, 44th New-York—gunshot wound of groin.
Daniel Green, Co. K, 36th New-York—gunshot wound right leg.
Sylvester Edall, Battery A, 5th U. S. Artillery—gunshot wound of left heel.
Thomas Griffin, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound lower jaw and left ankle.
Philip Miller, Co. G, 7th New-York—gunshot wound left arm.
H. K. Dennehower, Co. E, 1st California Volunteers—scalded in left foot.
George M. Carll, Co. H, 1st Michigan—gunshot wound of neck and shoulder.
Lewis Bressett, Co. H, 36th New-York—gunshot wound of left thigh.
Corp. James Heinisma, Jr., Co. I, 4th Michigan—gunshot wound left ankle.
Wm. C. Watson, Co. A, 4th Michigan—gunshot wound left hip.
Geo. Walz, Co. F, 16th Michigan—gunshot wound right leg.
George A. Sawin, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts—gunshot wound left ankle.
Chas. C. Johnston, Co. F, 14th New-York—buckshot through breast.
Corp. Arthur Towns, Co. B, 7th New-York—gunshot wound right thigh.
Corp. George H. Goodrich, Co. I, 72d New-York—gunshot wound left leg.
A. T. Romasell, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—gunshot wound right leg.
Wm. Small, Co. F, 62d Penn.—gunshot left leg.
Wm. A. Hill, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound left thigh.
Charles T. Cummings, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound left leg.
S. Graff, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound right thigh.
John Carlton, Co. K, 1st Long Island or 67th New-York—gunshot wound left leg.
John Kehr, Co. G, 44th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound of right side.
Henry Schmidt, Co. G, 55th New-York—fracture of left thigh.
Wm. Broderie, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts—gunshot wound of left hip.
Corp. Samuel Godchand, Co. A, 55th New-York—shell wound left leg.
Corp. P. McCarren, Co. H, 5th Excelsior Brigade—gunshot wound of both thighs.
U. H. Lamb, Co. E, 11th U. S. Infantry—sick.
Seth A. Walker, Co. B, 44th New-York—gunshot wound of right leg.
Michael McNamara, Co. E, 4th U. S. Artillery—shell wound of knee.
Edgar Josmire, Co. E, 44th New-York—gunshot wound right ankle.
W. Haddock, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Res. Corps—gunshot wound left thigh.
F. Klingler, Co. I, 42d New-York—sick.
N. B. Tubs, Co. G, 81st Penn.—amputation left leg.
Thomas Gairard, Co. K, 36th New-York—gunshot wound of left arm and side.
—— Hiller, Co. K, 1st New-York—gunshot wound of left thigh.
Sergt. Fred. E. Hale, Co. B, 55th New-York—gunshot wound of thigh.
Corp. Chas. F. Wood, Co. B, 4th Maine—shell wound of back.
J. B. Stearns, Co. A, 44th New-York—gunshot wound of left leg.
James Sheppard, Co. A, 44th New-York—gunshot wound right leg.
Wm. Hysup, Co. G, 1st Michigan—head.
Hamilton Butterfield, Co. B, 83d Penn.—right leg.
Edward Dempsey, Co. C, 72d N. Y.—both legs.
Isaac Miller, Co. G, 4th U. S. Infantry—right thigh.
Daniel Sherry, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—amputation left hand.
Jas. Halley, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—amputation right arm.
John Watearin, Co. A, 40th New-York—head.
John McGaulle, Co. A, 101st New-York—amputation of right hand.
C. Croman, Co. G, 88th New-York—gunshot wound of right thigh.
Michael Griffin, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts—gunshot wound of knee.

John Ellis, Co. E, 61st New-York—gunshot wound of [illegible]
[illegible]
B. S. Warren, Co. [illegible], 83d Pennsylvania—shell wound of back.
Joseph G. Warren, Co. K, 96th Pennsylvania—shell wound of left leg.
William J. Tate, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts—fracture of left arm.
Jacob Hoffman, Co. B, 98th Pennsylvania—fracture of left leg.
Horace [illegible], Bugler, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound right leg.
Corp. Thomas Hoban, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts—gunshot wound of right leg.
James Barnes, Co. F, 72d New-York—gunshot wound of both thighs.
Peter Gaffey, Co. I, 88th New-York—gunshot wound of right leg.
August Sheaffer, Co. F, 83d New-York—shell wound right leg.
Julius Schiff, Co. I, 46th New-York—gunshot wound of left thigh.
Henry Dowsing, Battery C, 4th Rhode Island—left leg amputated.
Chronkmanse Alexander, Battery B, 1st Maryland Light Art.—shell wound of right arm, amputated.
John Hopkins, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound of left leg.
Corp. James McGowan, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts—gunshot wound of left arm, amputated.
J. G. Wheeler, Co. H, 101st New-York—shell wound of left leg, amputated.
Henry Johnston, Co. K, 8th Penn. Res. Corps—gunshot wound of shoulder and face.
Fred. Bossardy, Co. F, 2d Michigan—gunshot wound of left leg, amputated.
James Barnes, Co. F, 72d New-York—gunshot wound of both thighs.
E. Mooney, Co. D, 61st New-York—shell wound of back.
Wm. P. Smith, Co. H, 5th New-Jersey—sick.
Sergt. H. W. Aubrey, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania—gunshot wound of left shoulder.
Bonifarius Wunderle, Co. C, 7th New-York—gunshot wound of left hip.
Jacob Bettenger, Co. F, T. N. G.—gunshot wound of right breast.
Emile Schaur, Co. E, 7th New-York—bayonet wound in left side.
Albert Goebel, Co. D, 7th New-York—gunshot wound in left leg.
Chas. Maerchechis, Co. D, 7th New-York—gunshot wound in head.
George Leinarg, Co. I, 83d Penn.—sick.
Richard Ryan, Co. A, 61st New-York—fracture right arm.
B. W. Lee, Co. H, 61st New-York—gunshot wound of breast.
Thos. Reed, Co. E, 3d Michigan—gunshot wound of back.
Flames Guigar, Co. C, 31st Pennsylvania—gunshot wound of right thigh.
Thos. Stone, Co. E, 61st Penn.—right thigh.
Henry B. Yeager, Co. G, 7th Penn. R. C.—left leg.
Sam. B. Adams, Co. G, 16th Mich.—right thigh.
Wm. J. Kilpatrick, Co. D, 23d Penn.—right leg.
Jose Lacey, Co. K, 4th Penn. Res. C.—left thigh.
Henry Eshbaugh, Co. E, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps—right thigh.
Sergt. W. R. Wentworth, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania—right breast, finger off.
M. Young, Co. D, 14th New-York—left knee.
Sandford W. Clemmens, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania—right leg.
Henry Cochrane, Co. F, 63d Penn.—left arm.
Edmond Reagan, Co. F, 9th Mass.—right thigh.
Wolstain Goodyear, Co. F, 1st Conn.—leg.
John Lafferty, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania—back.
Wm. Buchanan, Co. E, 63d Penn.—right leg.
John H. Galloway, Co. H, 20th Mass.—sick.
Thos. Riley, Co. D, 10th Mass.—right leg.
Michael McCarty, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chas.—left arm.
Sergt. Wm. H. Hartford, Co. B, 36th N. Y.—left arm.
J. Martin, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts—right thigh.
Corp. B. Ware, Co. E, 3d New-Jersey—groin.
G. H. Burrows, Co. F, 7th Penn. R. C.—left thigh.
T. Volkemberg, Co. E, 4th Michigan—back.
W. W. Wright, Co. E, 4th Michigan—right thigh.
T. Brockway, Co. G, 15th Michigan—head.
J. Snyder, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania—breast.
A. A. Craig, Co. B, 1st Bat. 12th Reg.—right side.
C. Kister, Co. D, 25th Pennsylvania—thigh.
C. Arnold, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts—right leg.
G. Kawell, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts—right leg.
C. Eutrican, Co. G, 27th New-York—breast.
J. Cary, Co. D, 88th New-York—left leg.
W. Barlow, Co. H, 14th New-York—thigh.
J. Waters, Co. C, 9th Massachusetts—left ankle.
T. Yoder, Co. A, 10th Penn. R. C.—left breast.
F. Means, Co. B, 13th New-York—left shoulder.
P. Bowen, Co. B, 61st Pennsylvania—right shoulder.
W. H. Sharrock, Co. E, 1st N. Y.—right shoulder.
Thomas Thompson, Co. H, 88th N. Y.—side.
S. P. White, Co. I, 10th Penn. Res.—breast.
D. D. Friday, Co. B, 1st Penn. Res.—thigh.
Bernard Sheridan, Co. A, 9th Mass.—breast.
H. C. Palmer, Co. C, 100th Penn.—head.
William Johnston, Co. E, 42d N. Y.—face.
Corp. Isaac Campbell, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chas.—thigh.
Sergt. Edwin Hinkle, Co. A, 40th N. Y.—amputation left arm.
Charles Sands, Co. G, 5th Penn. Reserve—amputation left arm.
George W. Hart, Co. K, 20th Indiana—ankle.
Corp. J. McCormick, Co. F, 36th N. Y.—shoulder.
Sherman D. Hue, Co. A, 4th Michigan—face.
August Hoffman, Co. C, 36th N. Y.—arm.
Wellington Thompson, Co. C, 13th N. Y.—breast.
Sergt. H. G. Howland, Co. A, 13th N. Y.—breast.
William Quinn, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts—heel.
Thomas Joy, Co. G, 39th N. Y.—shoulder.
Corp. Peter Moody, Co. I, 62d Penn.—head.
Sergt. Festus Eagan, Co. E, 36th N. Y.—side.
F. W. Langworth, Co. D, 1st Penn. Reserve—side.

WOUNDED AND SICK IN HOSPITAL NO. 1, RICHMOND, JULY 10, 1862.

Col. Stephen A. Dodge, 87th New-York.
Col. E. C. Charles, 42d New-York—groin.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. C. Spear, 61st Pennsylvania—neck.
Maj. Henry Ciffs, 12th U. S. Inf.—left leg.
Capt. P. W. Stanhope, Co. E, 12th U. S. Inf.—arm.
Sec. Lieut. James Manson, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—fever.
Sec. Lieut. J. P. Stearns, Co. K, 22d Mass.—foot.
First Lieut. G. A. Washburne, Co. K, 22d Mass.—hip.
Capt. Horace Neide, Co. A, 2d Penn.—left arm.
Capt. W. P. Chambliss, Co. D, 5th U. S. C.—bowels.
Sec. Lieut. Geo. J. Brown, Co. E, 2d Maine—ankle.
Capt. Geo. F. Tinsdale, Co. A, 12th N. Y.—back.
Maj. W. S. Pelton, 22d Massachusetts—shoulder.
Capt. W. P. Moore, Co. B, 100th N. Y.—shoulder.
Lieut. W. H. Edinger, Co. B, 4th N. J.—arm.
Adjt. D. E. Gregory, 61st New-York—arm.
Capt. W. Besselevier, Co. D, 4th N. Y.—arm.
First Lieut. R. Allen, Co. F, 1st U. S. C.—right thigh amputated.
Sec. Lieut. E. C. Jones, Co. E, 1st U. S. S. S.—leg fr.
Sec. Lieut. S. Louser, Co. D, 7th N. Y.—leg amp.
Capt. James Pulfoord, Co. E, 55th N. Y.—hand.
First Lieut. C. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 64th N. Y.—eyes.
Capt. S. C. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Mass.—ankle.
First Lieut. J. L. Moore, Co. K, 10th Penn. J.
Maj. H. O. Everson, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey—thigh.
Lieut. R. O. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Inf.—arm.
Capt. Horace Howlett, Co. F, 30th New-York.
Sec. Lieut. L. Harding, Co. E, 7th N. Y.—leg off.
Sergt.-Maj. H. C. Peck, 14th Infantry—back.
Maj. H. C. Barnham, 12th New-York—leg.
Capt. R. E. Means, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania—leg.
Sec. Lieut. S. H. Bailey, 5th Penn. Cav.—arm.
Capt. J. H. Whiting, Co. C, 69th New-York—face.
Thomas Trimke, Co. F, 25th New-York—leg.
Sergt. Francais Haffy, Co. G, 25th New-York—leg.
James McAdy, Co. G, 25th New-York—leg.
Corp. J. J. McDormott, D, 61st Penn.—arm broken.
Mike Myrick, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania—thigh.
James McAnally, Co. G, 104th Pennsylvania—side.
W. R. Fleming, Co. F, 81st New-York—hand.
Charles Nuckow, Co. I, 98th New-York—arm off.
Isaac Mill, Co. P, 5th Michigan—stomach.
A. Paterbaugh, Co. D, 61st Pennsylvania—leg.
John Mincely, Co. C, 81st Penn.—arm broken.
Henry Hadlow, Co. H, 81st New-York—leg off.
Orderly Sergeant J. M. Parker, Co. E, 80th New-York—sick.
A. W. Allen, Co. A, 93d New-York—leg.
John Sutch, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania—thigh.
David Conklin, Co. K, 100th New-York—thigh.
David Hoag, Co. C, 61st Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Mullarney, Co. E, [illegible] New-York—hip.
A. Barker, Co. K, 100th New-York—left arm.
John Amidon, Co. H, 85th New-York—thigh.
Edward L. Seaman, Co. H, 85th N. Y.—left shoulder.
F. F. Callender, Co. C, 8th Connecticut—shoulder.
R. M. Beaton, Co. I, 103d Penn.—rib broken.
James Lodwig, Co. H, 16th Michigan—sick.
Oliver Hovey—fractured thigh.
W. C. Lohman—thigh.
Gilbert Babcock—neck.
Daniel St. Clair—leg.
Cornelius Estep—ankle.
Patrick M. Moore, Co. E, 73d New-York—thigh.
Horace B. Williston, Co. G, 73d N. Y.—shoulder.
J. W. Walker, Co. B, 66th Ohio—leg.
Charles Gardner, Co. C, 10th Mass.—leg amputated.
Sergeant Thos. Dean, Co. G, 81st New-York—neck.
Patrick Haggerty, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—arm.

[*This List to be Continued.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange JULY 22, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67. Reg.	97	638	Pacific M. S. Co.	107¾
1,000	do.	97¾	50	do. b30	107¾
2,000	U. S. 6s '68. Cou.	97¾	50	do. b10	107¾
4,000	do.	97½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	92
11,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	100	do. s30	91¾
1,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	97	100	do. b30	91¾
28,000	do.	97¾	100	do. s30	92
3,000	U. S. 5s 1865	90	200	do.	91¾
2,000	U. S. 5s '71. Cou.	86½	700	do. b30	92¼
4,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	85¾	250	Erie Railway	36
2,000	do.	85¾	300	do. b30	36¼
2,500	T. 7.3-10 ℘ ct N. sm.	102	150	do.	35¾
10,000	do.	101¾	100	do. b30	36
42,000	do.	101½	100	Erie Railway pf'd.	62
9,000	do.	101¾	50	do. b10	62
20,000	do.	[illegible]	20	do.	61½
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	97¾	100	do. b60	62¼
1,000	Kan. State 6s	94	25	Harlem Railroad	15
10,000	Mo. State 6s	44¾	100	do.	14¾
1,000	do.	44¾	50	do.	15
20,000	Cal. State 7s	95	200	Harlem R. R. pref.	35
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	50	Mich Cen R. R.	54½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Rs. '83	102¾	150	do. b30	54¾
2,000	do.	102¾	50	do.	54¾
21,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	90	100	do. b10	55¼
5,000	E. R. 4th M. B. s10	83½	100	do. b30	55¾

[illegible]

[illegible]	American Gold	120¼	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. Gu. Stk.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
18	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
8	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash pf'd	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	97¾	200	N. Y. Cent. R.	91¾
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. State 6s '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie R. pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C. & N. W. 2d. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s '70	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. Gu. Stk.	[illegible]
[illegible]	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
20,000	American Gold	119¼	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
40,000	do.	119½	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	119¾	200	do.	[illegible]

TUESDAY, July 22—P. M.

The following is the value (exclusive of Specie) of the Exports from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending July 22, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,198,515	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. reported	57,156,755	73,615,962	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This is a large showing of Exports, as compared with the corresponding week last season. It would have been larger in Grain but for the difficulties of lading through the early part of last week, from the strike among the laborers. The prospect, from the late news from Europe, is, that the current of Domestic Exports will continue to swell through the remainder of the season. The British crops of Grain will be below a fair average. The old supplies of the Kingdom are light. The crops in the North of Europe promise no great redundancy. In France there is much concern felt for the result of the harvest. The reliance of the West of Europe must rest upon the United States. Every arrival, of late, points to this calculation. The present high Exchange, however it may derange or damage our Import trade, greatly favors the Export orders for our Domestic Produce, especially Grain and Flour. These orders come out under limits, that is, to place or lay down these Breadstuffs in England at certain figures on *that* side, free of Freight and Exchange. The higher Exchange rules on this side, the greater the probability of filling the orders at or within the limits. The chief competitor with the United States for the British and French markets, in seasons of short or indifferent crops in the West of Europe, is Russia. Heretofore her Government paper currency has afforded the Grain export from the Baltic and Black Sea ports, the advantage of about 15 ℘ cent. over the par of Gold and Silver. Recently the Emperor has borrowed largely in London for the purpose of reducing this difference between paper and specie. The proceeds of the new loan are applied exclusively to this object, and the Exchange between Russia and England is falling. Here, on the contrary, our Government paper currency, which, like that of Russia, is made the legal standard, has induced a speculation in Gold which has made the Exchange fall 20 ℘ cent. above the par of Gold; that is, Bills on London intrinsically 109.23 ℘ cent. on the Specie basis are worth to the Grain exporter 129@130 ℘ cent. He is thus enabled to pay higher for American Wheat, for account of his English correspondent, than the Odessa correspondent for the same house can afford to pay for Russian Wheat, to lay it down at the same net price in Liverpool or London, the difference in freight (on the shorter sea voyage) being thrown in.

The Grain crops of this country the present season are magnificent; never finer or so large throughout the Western States, and seldom, of late years, so heavy in the Middle States. The Wheat harvest is secured. The Indian Corn crop promises the greatest abundance. Insomuch that the supplies of old Grain and Flour from the fine crops of last year, are being pushed forward to the Lake ports with the utmost activity, swelling the June and July traffic on the railways of the West and the railways and canals of New-York from 20 to 30 ℘ cent. over the active movement of 1861. The promise of a still larger traffic from the increasing new crops can only be limited by the Export demand in this and other seaboard markets. Our readers may draw their own conclusions on this point from the recent English and other European harvest accounts, and the light supplies of old Grain in Great Britain and France. The recurrence of bad harvest weather later in the season on the other side would, of course, give a greatly increased impetus, not to say excitement, to the export movement from this. Without calculating on such a contingency, however, the prospect is sufficiently encouraging for the United States, with their superabundant supplies.

The market for Gold and Exchange is quite feverish to-day. The price of Gold opened at 120 ℘ cent., after falling to 119¾ yesterday afternoon. The demand was fair at the early session of the Stock Exchange at this figure; but immediately after the adjournment the price fell off to 119¾ and subsequently to 119½@119¼ ℘ cent. The rate of Exchange on London opened firm at 132 ℘ cent., but the demand being moderate, the quotation at 2½ o'clock was weak at 131½@131 ℘ cent. We have seldom known a market so unsettled in rate *or opinion*. A seemingly strong impression prevails among the Bankers and Importers that Exchange cannot be made to respond to a further advance in Gold. At the same time the speculators for the rise in Gold may press their quotations to 122½@125 ℘ cent. before the end of the week. Thus far, they have been alike bold and successful in the upward movement. The offering of merchant bills this week is on a liberal scale, owing to the heavy orders from the other side for Breadstuffs, and the disposition here to ship Tobacco, Copper, Guano and various other articles to England at the present extraordinary rates of Exchange.

The Stock Exchange opened with lower prices, this forenoon, on nearly the entire list. The weakness in Government securities continued, and the advance of yesterday on the Railway Shares was nearly all lost. The business was to an average amount at the first Board, though as a general remark, not so large as yesterday. New-York Central and the Western shares fell off to about the figures of Saturday afternoon. The Government stocks of 1881 were done as low as 97 per cent., and the 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds at 101¼@101½ per cent. There was also some weakness shown on the Railway Mortgages. The City Bank Shares neglected. At the Second Board the feeling was rather stronger on the Government securities, with a demand for the 1881 stock and 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, at an improvement of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the lowest sales of the morning. The Railway Shares were steady. American Gold fell off to 119½@119¼ ℘ cent. at the close [illegible]

N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	98	Pacific	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com. Scrip Stock	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago close this afternoon, and reopen on the 4th of August. The notice to this effect is supposed to imply the declaration of a semi-yearly dividend.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 29th inst. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable July 31. The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Washington Life Insurance Company, a dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in July were:

1861	[illegible]
1862	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the second week in July were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	

The earnings of the Chicago and [illegible]ern Railroad for the second week in July were:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	15,3[illegible] 77
Mails and express	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Corresponding period in 1861	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

BRITISH DEBT AND TAXATION—1861.

Debt due to the Bank of England at 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Consolidated Annuities, at 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Reduced Annuities, at 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
New Annuities, at 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Total at 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
New Annuities at [illegible]	[illegible]
Exchequer Bonds, [illegible] ℘ cent.	[illegible]
New Annuities, [illegible]	[illegible]
New Annuities, [illegible]	[illegible]
Total Great Britain	[illegible]
New Irish Annuities, 2¼ ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Consolidated Annuities, 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Reduced Annuities, 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
New Annuities, 3 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, 3¼ ℘ cent.	[illegible]
New Annuities, [illegible] ℘ cent.	[illegible]
Total Ireland	[illegible]
Total United Kingdom	[illegible]
In addition to the above is an "unfunded debt," consisting of Exchequer-bills	[illegible]
Exchequer-bonds	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]
Customs revenue	[illegible]
Excise	[illegible]
Stamps	[illegible]
Taxes other than Income Tax	[illegible]
Income Tax	[illegible]
Post-office	[illegible]
Crown Lands	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The foregoing figures will afford the means of comparison between the Public Debt and Taxation, on a peace establishment, of the United Kingdom, with a population of [illegible], and the Public Debt and new War Taxes of the United States, on a gross population of [illegible], or a loyal population of 23,187,721. Counting the £ sterling as the equivalent of $5, the Debt of Great Britain is *four thousand millions of dollars*, or eight-fold greater than the present Debt of the United States. The average rate of interest is 3.27 ℘ cent., against 4.85 ℘ cent. in the United States. The annual taxation, including Customs, in Great Britain, is the equivalent of *three hundred and fifty millions of dollars*; while the Customs and War Taxes of the United States are on a basis of less than two hundred millions of dollars. The excise, income and stamp taxes of Great Britain amount to £42,019,133, equal to $210,000,000; while our taxes of the same nature—the Income tax being limited to four years—are on the basis of $110,000,000 ℘ annum.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $426,036, including $375,000 for Customs; payments, $893,442; balance this afternoon, $4,963,036.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 14.	Loans. July 21.	Specie. July 14.	Specie. July 21.
Philadelphia	$3,964,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	1,809,000	1,770,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,910,000	1,911,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	750,043	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS.	Deposits. July 21.	Deposits. July 14.	Circulation. July 21.	Circulation. July 14.
Philadelphia	$2,429,000	$2,351,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	1,122,000	1,232,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	587,167	571,122	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	July 14.	July 21.	
Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 22.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¾; Reading Railroad, 27¾; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, at the junction of Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, Five Dollars.

[illegible] Club of FIVE subscribers [illegible] extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars [illegible] commission.

[illegible]

[illegible] Payment invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. [illegible] intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

[illegible] GARDEN—[illegible]

WINTER GARDEN.—London Assurance—Fairy [illegible]

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Promenade, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

[illegible] WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. S. [illegible] having sold his Brooklyn route to Mr. [illegible], our subscribers will please take notice that he is the authorized carrier in Brooklyn. All moneys [illegible] are to be paid to him. Persons wishing the paper served to their address early in the morning will address a note to this office to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the James River to the afternoon of Monday, at which time everything was very quiet. Our transports and mailboats were allowed to pass down the river without being interfered with by the rebels. A large number of our wounded men, paroled by the rebels, have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

An official bulletin, issued by the War Department, directs the military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, to seize and use any property real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies and for other military purposes; that military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes—accounts being kept of both property and persons taken as directed, that compensation may be made in proper cases.

The President has issued an order in reference to aliens, which directs the Commanders of Military Departments hereafter to abstain from requiring the oaths heretofore exacted of those foreign residents who desired to trade or travel under Government authority, and to institute in lieu such obligations and restraints as they shall deem necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

Gen. HALLECK, it will be seen by our dispatches, arrived in Washington last evening. It will also be seen that Gen. BURNSIDE left Fortress Monroe for Washington, on Monday. The result of the consultations of the President with the distinguished Generals now gathered at the capital will soon be known to the country.

The rebels are building, above Gen. McCLELLAN's position at Turkey Island Bend, at Curt's Neck and Dutch Gap, large and massive batteries. Our gunboats have been up on several occasions, and driven them from their work. But the moment the gunboats leave the vicinity, the men return to the batteries, and probably, by this time, have them equipped and ready for active operations.

The Norfolk *Union* calls upon the military authorities to exercise greater vigilance in checking the constant communication which the rebels in that place hold with their friends in Richmond. By this channel it says important information of National movements is constantly passing.

It was stated in an extract from the Richmond *Enquirer*, published yesterday, that a number of our vessels lately above Vicksburgh had run down past the batteries there, through their fire and that of the ram *Arkansas*. It now appears from their own dispatches, that an effort was made by Commodore FARRAGUT to destroy the *Arkansas*, but that it failed. His entire fleet above Vicksburgh ran down, each vessel pouring a broadside into the ram as she passed. The rebels assert that but one shot penetrated the ram's armor.

The Louisville papers have informed us that a large force of cavalry and infantry, under the command of [illegible], who saw active service at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, had left [illegible], Ky., in pursuit of the guerrilla MORGAN. The rebel marauder has at last been overtaken, and pretty roughly handled. Our cavalry overtook him on the road to Owensville, from Mount Sterling. After a fight, continuing an hour and a half, the guerrillas were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by MORGAN at Cynthiana were retaken, as well as a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost twenty-five men killed, and the National loss [illegible].

[illegible] of the Third Minnesota Regiment arrived at Nashville on Thursday from Murfreesboro. He reports that at the time he left there [illegible] twelve hundred Texan Rangers at that place, who were busily engaged, with the help of the citizens, in barricading the town. He says that the privates were bitterly opposed to surrendering to the guerrillas. The officers took a vote on surrendering, which stood six for and three against it. There were not over 800 of our soldiers [illegible]. The Minnesota regiment lost eight or ten killed and 28 wounded. Gen. CRITTENDEN was in bed at the hotel when he was taken prisoner.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Goshen, Orange County, in this State, yesterday, the eighty-third anniversary of the battle of Minisink was celebrated with peculiarly appropriate ceremonies. The occasion was signalized by the dedication of a new monument, just erected in honor of the deceased, through the munificence of the late Dr. MERRITT H. CASH, of Orange County, who bequeathed in charge of the County the sum of $4,000 for that purpose. Citizens flocked to witness the ceremonies from all the adjoining counties. There was a grand procession, reception speeches and an oration by JOHN C. DIMMICK, of New-York. The citizens of Goshen did their best to accommodate the visitors, and the entire affair was unmarred by any untoward occurrence.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, [illegible] arrived yesterday. Since the [illegible] the *Vanderbilt* has been employed in the transportation of troops, horses and army stores, also in towing Government transports to and from several points South. She left Port Royal July 18 for Fortress Monroe, with Gen. STEVENS and staff and two regiments of his brigade, consisting of the Fifty-ninth Pennsylvania and the Eighth Michigan on board, and also towed the gunboat *Flambeau* from Port Royal to Hampton Roads. She left Fortress Monroe for this port July 20, at 9 P. M.

There are now over eleven hundred contrabands in Norfolk, who are doing very little to earn their bread.

On Monday afternoon four rebel prisoners passed through Philadelphia on their way to Fort Lafayette. They were arrested on James River, within Gen. McCLELLAN's lines, and are supposed to be spies. They behaved in such an outrageous manner, notwithstanding the presence of the usual guard, that it was found necessary to place them in double irons. Before this, however, while on their way up the Chesapeake Bay, one of them seized a musket from the hands of the guard, and ran the bayonet through the side of the latter, inflicting a wound which will probably result in his death. After this the four made a desperate attempt to escape, but were finally secured.

Capt. MOORE, of the Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, which is guarding the railroad near Huntsville, Ala., was shot by guerrillas on July 4, while on a scout.

The Annual Convention of American Dentists will sit this year at Trenton Falls, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue in session several days.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday. The Government Stocks 97¾ at the close. The Railways lost the advance of Monday; New-York Central 91½ ⅌ cent. Gold was unsettled, 120 at the opening, 119¾@⅞ at the close. Exchange 131 ⅌ cent. at the close.

Holders of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were enabled to obtain rather higher prices early in the day, but the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchanges subsequently discouraged export buyers, and the market closed less buoyantly. Groceries were in active request, and were advancing. Moderate sales were made of Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Candles, Pig Lead, Spelter, Spices, Soap and Whisky. Pork was plenty and heavy. Cut Meats and Lard were more sought after. Ingot Copper was freely purchased at former rates. Cotton, Iron, Laths, Fruit, Tin and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were more extensive, as shippers had any existing advantage.

The live stock markets show a large gain of animals compared with last week. There are 2,000 more cattle, 1,700 more sheep, and 5,000 more hogs. The markets were overstocked, and prices lower, though from the small number last week, butchers were ready to buy pretty freely, the more so under the temptation of lower rates. Beeves came in scattering, and prices declined ½c. from the commencement of the sales on Monday morning to the close on Tuesday night. Most of the cattle were of good fair quality, even flesh, corn-fed last winter and well grazed this Summer. For a few of them 8½c. was obtained, though 8c. was the prevailing price for fat steers, some of which were sold before the close at 7½c. and even 7c. A few lots were withdrawn from market after it was known that 5,160 were on sale at ALLERTON's, and of those remaining, probably 200 could not be sold. The market was particularly hard on those who bought cattle at Albany to speculate upon here. Sheep are plenty. Business has been unsettled, and prices have fluctuated, but close about as last week, or a shade higher. Good sheep are worth 4c. ⅌ lb, live weight. Live hogs are abundant, but with a scant supply last week, and cooler weather during the past few days, prices have been fully sustained, and trade exhibits a fair degree of activity. Prime corn fed hogs are now selling at 3½c.@3¾c. ⅌ lb.

Military Power of the Rebels Exhausted—Ours not yet Called Out.

It is a most singular fact that the varying fortunes of the war should be attended by such depressions of popular feeling and such agitations of the financial world as we witness. Not one man in ten thousand of all our people doubts the power of the loyal States and their unyielding purpose to suppress the rebellion, though the effort should cost their entire available wealth, and demand the service in the field of every citizen who is capable of bearing arms. We know that if the whole power of the Republic is put forth the rebellion must be overwhelmed.

The discouragements, then, that come upon the country, are simply owing to the inadequate measures that have been taken to meet the danger that presses upon us. With the ability to put a million men in the field, and to maintain the ranks full till the end of the war, we have stopped at half the number, and taken no precautions against the wasting away by battle and disease. The rebels began by boasts of pitting successfully one soldier against five of ours. In practice they have been forced to outnumber us in every fight in order to obtain a victory, or the slightest advantage over us. At the present time the rebel conscription law makes every Southern man a soldier. The newspapers recently enumerated their male population at over 700,000, who could be counted on to bear arms. Clearly, then, the rebel Government has played its last and its highest card. It can bring no more men to its aid. If we can organize to beat their present forces, the day is lost to them forever.

But under no circumstances is it likely that more than two-thirds of the rebel army, volunteer and conscript, can be put successfully in the field. Disease, desertion, natural disability, and class exemptions, will diminish their census army of 700,000 by fully one-third—leaving 450,000 as the utmost number that the rebel Government can force into its army. The question is, can the loyal North meet and overcome that force?

We need not argue the proposition. Its bare statement is sufficient. We know that the loyal States can put an army into the field quite equal to this, the utmost stretch of rebel conscription—and then, with comparative ease, add *one million to the number*.

It is, with our Government, simply a question of effort and of time. *The fault is our own that the war lingers.* If the Government call into the field, at once, half a million new and fresh men, the rebels can do nothing to meet such a levy. They have already strained themselves to the uttermost. Conscription has done its worst, and tender youths from Southern schools have been allowed to fill up their thinned ranks. Every man that now falls in their columns, leaves us one less to encounter in all future fights. Their candle is lighted at both ends, and between disease and battle, they must rapidly melt away from our front.

Here we have every encouragement for redoubled efforts to push the enemy to extremities. Our new soldiers are full grown and ready for their field. Their new men, if they get any, have yet to grow up. They have them not; they have impressed all that are able to serve, and even drawn heavily on the second generation. And these are perishing daily by disease and the sword.

The effort is all we need, to make the war brief and disastrous to the desperate rebels in arms. The Government [illegible] act more promptly [illegible] the people [illegible] the will.

We are sure that a half million men could be had as easily—shall we not say more easily—than the three hundred thousand called for. The reason is manifest. The people would feel and know that with a half million fresh men, (against which the rebels could not muster a fresh *ten thousand*), the war would be practically ended—ended, perhaps, without fighting. Having this confidence in the result of instant success and immediate peace, men would flock into the ranks more freely. Who would not rather be one of a half million men, going to war, than one of three hundred thousand?

The Government can give the country heart and confidence, and abiding peace in its business interests, by simply calling out men to overrun the rebel States, and push every traitor into the Gulf. Let it be done.

Two Important Points of Military Policy Settled.

The President, through the Secretary of War, has just issued a very important order, which will settle, for the remainder of this war, two points of military policy, regarding which there has been wide discussion, and for lack of which there has been much embittered feeling. The first provision of the order is, in brief, that military commanders within the rebel States shall seize any property which may be needed for supplies or other military purposes; and the second provision is that commanders shall employ as laborers so many slaves as are needed for military or naval purposes. Both of these measures are strictly within the established rules provided for an army when operating in an enemy's country.

With regard to the first, there has been universal complaint on the part of our troops that they were denied the commonest necessaries of life, while in the enemy's country, when the rebels did not choose to supply them; and that, in some commands, they were employed more in guarding rebel property than in crushing out the rebellion. Both on the part of the public and the soldiers, indeed, there has been an outcry for some such provision as this now made; and its promulgation is a sign that, while the rebels are waging unmitigated war upon us, some, at least, of the ordinary and necessary conditions of war shall be applied to them.

The second provision, to the effect that slaves of rebels may be employed as military laborers, will also be received with universal gratification. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to arming slaves, there can be no objection to using them to do the heavy labor of the camp and the trenches, while our soldiers are left free for the duties of drill or the proper work of the field.

This order follows immediately upon the arrival of Gen. HALLECK in Washington. It is possibly the first of the signs of the vigor and determination which the new functionary will apply to the conduct of military affairs. Whatever may be Gen. HALLECK's private or political opinions, or his previous action on any point, he understands that now the nation is engaged in a war in which every legitimate means must be employed, and every energy called forth.

Volunteering and Bounties—Need of a Reform in the Present Method.

The roundabout method adopted by the Government in making the new call for three hundred thousand volunteers, does not appear to work happily. It is now evident that it would have been much better had the required levy been made in precisely the same manner as the previous ones, namely by Proclamation from the President direct, instead of coming circuitously as a proposition from the Governors of the several States. It would have secured the needed unity of action; while, at the same time, by appealing directly to the people, it would have shown a juster appreciation of and fuller confidence in the spirit that animates them.

One of the worst results that have come from making the new levy a *State* in place of a *National* affair, is the extravagance, rivalry and confusion in the "bounties" that are being offered for recruits. States, cities and individuals, are each in the field with their several bids for volunteers. There are municipal bounties offered as high as a hundred and twenty-five dollars! The States offer, some nothing, some twenty-five dollars, some fifty, some seventy-five. There are individual premiums in the market, ranging all the way from five dollars to a small fortune. We have no desire to deprecate this generosity. It springs from a very pure and praiseworthy motive. But no social law is more firmly established than the ill effect of misdirected benevolence.

The result of this competition is simply to bring down volunteering to a mere mercenary affair. Each man has his price. And when it comes to this pass, each man wants to put his price as high as possible. One State gives fifty dollars bounty; it does not stimulate the ardor of volunteers to learn that another State gives seventy-five. One town gives fifty dollars—a neighboring town gives a hundred. You immediately say all men rush to the latter to enlist; but they do not—they wait to see if *their* town will not increase the bounty to a hundred dollars also. This vague notion *that a higher rate may yet be offered if need be*, has an incalculably ill effect. It saps the very springs of that fine spontaneity and unselfish alacrity we have hitherto seen in volunteering. Human nature should not be put to such a test.

It is interesting to observe that what we may thus deduce from abstract considerations of human nature, is perfectly borne out by the facts of experience. In the matter of bounties, we are now, in fact, repeating one of the acknowledged blunders of the Revolutionary War. No subject engaged the attention of Gen. WASHINGTON more [illegible]. His correspondence is replete with letters bearing [illegible] communications addressed to the Continental Congress [illegible] on the "thousand evils" arising from the "inequality, interference and competition of State bounties." Thus, on the 15th of January, 1779, he wrote to the President of Congress as follows:

"I said in that case no bounty ought to be spared; but when I reflect upon the enormous State bounties already given, I can hardly advise an addition to the Continental bounty, nor am I clear whether it would have the effect intended. *If all the State bounties in money could be abolished, from the inequality, interference, and competition of which I am persuaded the recruiting service has greatly suffered*, I should recommend the Continental bounty to be raised as high as $150, or perhaps higher, and that this should be extended to recruiting in the country as well as in the army. The expense on this plan would be less, and the success I believe greater."

Again, on the 15th of March in the same year, he wrote to the President of Congress as follows:

"The measure of enlisting in the country, in my opinion, depends so much on the *abolishing of State bounties, that without it I am doubtful whether it will be worth the experiment. State bounties have been a source of immense expense and many imperfections.* The sooner the practice can be abolished, and system introduced in our manner of recruiting and keeping up our battalions, as well as in the administration of the several departments of the army, the sooner will our security be established and placed out of the reach of contingencies. Temporary expedients, to serve the purposes of the moment, occasion more difficulties and expense than can easily be conceived."

Equally significant are the following remarks:

"They induce the soldier, who has undergone a long service, and who engaged in the war in the first instance on a very moderate bounty, to reason upon his situation, and to *draw a comparison between what he receives and the great emoluments others get, and put him upon inventing means from which he will be able to derive the same advantage*. And from this comparison and these considerations it is, I am convinced, that most of our desertions proceed, especially where the men do not go to the enemy."

There are important elements that prevent the full application of this mode of reasoning to the present case. For example, our volunteers are drawn largely from the manufacturing population—a class that had no existence in WASHINGTON's time, and whose necessities are peculiar; but the general scope of the argument is, beyond a doubt, as good to-day as it was eighty years ago.

It will not be concluded from this that we would have had no bounty offered. On the contrary, we think a sufficient premium just and desirable. But we would have had it made *uniform*, and free from the competition, confusion and debasing tendency of our present method of bidding for recruits. The Government now gives an advance bounty of $25 to each volunteer; it should have increased it to $50; or it should have been agreed upon by the Governors of the States that a uniform bounty of say $50 should be offered in addition to the Government's $25. The present system is the worst that could have been devised; many urge that even such uniformity as *drafting* brings would be preferable to the present chaotic plan. This evil should be promptly remedied. We are glad to observe, by a Washington telegram which we publish to-day, that the subject has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, and hope to see forthwith either a general order from the President, or a common understanding arrived at by the authorities of the respective States.

The Designs of France in Mexico and the United States.

In another part of this morning's issue will be found a highly interesting and important letter from our Paris correspondent, relative to the designs of France in Mexico, and the menace to the United States that possibly may be concealed under the extensive preparations being made to dispatch a large naval force to the Mexican Gulf.

From the correspondence alluded to, it would appear that the wise policy of Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, which looked to the withdrawal of the remnant of French forces in Mexico by some honorable mode, has been suddenly and most unexpectedly abandoned, to give place to the insane, ruinous policy of the pestiferous SALIGNY and his fellow-conspirators against freedom and justice on this continent.

It will be remembered by the readers of this journal that, just after the defeat of the French near Puebla, our Mexican correspondence stated that an agent had left Mexico for France from each, ALMONTE, Padre MIRANDA and M. SALIGNY. Our Paris correspondent states that these three agents arrived at the same time. A Cabinet Council was immediately convened at Fontainbleu, under the Presidency of the Emperor. The dispatch from M. SALIGNY is said to have been a lengthy and able defence of the policy he has always urged in Mexico, and which policy is believed to be the overthrow of the Juarez Government, an armed occupation of the country, a cession of territory to France, and a proclamation in favor of the reconstruction of the "Latin races" in America.

It is confidently stated that this, the original policy of the Emperor, "was readopted, and that of M. DE LA GRAVIERE sunk back to the second place." Twenty-five thousand men will be placed under the command of Gen. FOREY, and a most formidable fleet, containing four cuirassed frigates, is to be commanded by Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE.

This formidable expedition, it has been suggested, is out of all proportion to the wants of the service, and that, in connection with Mexico, it has in view eventualities likely to arise in the United States. The Count DE PERSIGNY, who, it appears, has completed what he was short of being a thorough Secessionist, since his visit to England, urges forward the expedition to Mexico, the concentration of a powerful fleet in the Mexican Gulf, and the immediate recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

We have held on to the traditional friendship of France for this country and its institutions as an anchor of hope in the midst of the wild tossing of our nationality on the sea of trouble that is raging around us, and which threatens to overwhelm the Ship of State, now on one side and then on the other. But if we are to have this everlasting evidence of positive ill-will, and hatred even, on the part of the French Government, then the sooner the United States and France understand each other the better. If we must look upon the French people and the French Emperor as [illegible] in your [illegible] if you have them to bring about disunion and anarchy in the United States. The Emperor's worst enemy could not devise a better plan to insure the speedy downfall of the Empire, as is contained in the delusive counsels of the wily speculators in the nationalities of this continent.

It may be the design of Providence that our own salvation is to be wrought out of the foolishness of great European Powers, who may selfishly, meanly, fiendishly take advantage of the tribulation of the Great Republic to destroy it.

The Union Column at Cumberland Gap.

Probably the few people who ever knew the fact, have quite forgotten it, that we have a pretty large column of National troops in East Tennessee—at Cumberland Gap. When, in the early part of this year, the rebels evacuated Bowling Green, and the various divisions of our troops in Kentucky followed them southward, this column was left in Southeastern Kentucky, for the purpose of capturing the rebel stronghold at Cumberland Gap—which had been regarded as probably the most formidable and valuable strategic position in the South—and afterward penetrating into East Tennessee. The column remained, doing various work and with varied fortune, in the hilly and desolate regions in Eastern Kentucky during the whole of the Spring, and till well on in the present Summer. At the beginning of last month it was still on the Northern side of the Cumberland Mountains. At length, on the 18th of June, Gen. MORGAN, its commander, and a very able and gallant officer, obtained possession of the long-coveted Cumberland Gap, by one of the most difficult and scientific operations of the war, but which, on account of the more immediately important news we were at that time receiving from Virginia, was almost entirely overlooked by the Press. He, for a time, so manœuvered his troops, that the enemy at the Gap could get no clue whatever to his purposes; and when, finally, having made a terrible march of a hundred miles, over mountains heretofore considered impassable, he fell upon their rear, they fled in confusion, and the Southern Thermopylæ, which a thousand men might have successfully defended, fell into his hands. It was universally supposed by those who had followed up Gen. MORGAN's movements, and understood the military and political situation in that section of country, that he would at once push on to Knoxville, the capture of which would have been equivalent to the possession of nearly the whole of East Tennessee. The retention of the Gap was of vast importance to the rebels, as the means of keeping us out of East Tennessee; but the position once in our hands, it was of value only as the gateway to further conquests. Gen. MORGAN, however, with his whole force, still remains at Cumberland Gap—a force which, though the rebels overestimate it when they state it to be 20,000 strong, is yet of very considerable numbers, and is amply able, with a little of the assistance near at hand, to take military possession of all of East Tennessee. He remains there in obedience to orders.

We call attention to his situation at present, because, being forbidden to move from Cumberland Gap, Gen. MORGAN's command is placed in imminent danger by the manœuvres of his namesake, the guerrilla MORGAN. All the supplies of our troops at the Gap are drawn through Eastern Kentucky upon ox-teams, over a hundred miles of hills, rocks, and ruts, such as cannot be found on the continent outside of that region. Yesterday it was announced by telegraph that the guerrilla chief had attacked one of these supply trains, destroyed the wagons, and, we suppose, consumed the victuals. It is in his power with a small force to cut off entirely the supplies; and, as he seems to be now retiring in a southerly direction, there is nothing more likely than that this is really the work he has set out to do. We have had so many military surprises of late months that it is well to be warned wherever there is the least danger; and if, by Gen. BUELL's moving a force forward to and reducing Chattanooga, he were able to form a junction at or near Knoxville with Gen. MORGAN, not only would the latter be put out of peril, but East Tennessee, so long neglected, would be restored to the protection of the stars and stripes. If there is any one thing the nation desires, next to the capture of Richmond, it is the liberation of East Tennessee. If there is any one thing which would inflict a severer blow than another upon the almost broken fortunes of the rebels in the Southwest, and in the far South, and aid in stopping at once the ravages of guerrillas, it would be the occupation of the points indicated—Chattanooga and Knoxville. The other and innumerable advantages of obtaining East Tennessee are now every day more apparent, as each movement of the rebels, whether in the East or West, makes it more imperative. Gen. MORGAN is now in a position of difficulty and danger; but properly supported, he has the skill, the valor and the men to push forward and capture Knoxville, as soon as he is ordered.

Morgan's Raid into Kentucky.

The Morgan raid in Kentucky has not been a success. Much was undoubtedly hoped for by the rebels. Their infatuation in regard to Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland has been marvelous. They have claimed these States all the time as their own, and kept up a pretence of Government for two of them, of the most absurd and ridiculous character. The rebel Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri have been for nearly twelve months wandering homeless, expelled from their State by the citizens whose confidence they had betrayed. In Kentucky a provisional rebel State Government was set up, on the Southern boundary line, that never exercised sway over a half dozen counties of the State, and that fiction of a Government is now lost. Yet, by virtue of such vagabond and paltry organizations, both Kentucky and Missouri were nominally united to the rebel Confederacy, and representatives were admitted from these States to the Richmond Congress.

The rebel leaders continually speak of the Border States as their own territorial appurtenances, whose devoted inhabitants are suffering [illegible] despotism. [illegible] to believe [illegible] States to be [illegible] Northern troops [illegible] connection with the United [illegible] strengthened their bonds [illegible] drawn largely upon the treasury [illegible] to support present disappointments and reverses.

Undoubtedly, secret traitors in all the Border States have encouraged the delusions of the rebels on this subject. And they have advised the "guerrilla leaders" of the South when and where they might safely and perhaps successfully strike a blow for the enfranchisement of the Border States. The attempt has been made in Kentucky, and the result is a palpable and disheartening failure. MORGAN entered that State with a high-sounding proclamation of military leadership and protection. The people did not rise to meet him. He advanced boldly toward the heart of the State, to give show of power and inspire confidence. The people did not greet him as a deliverer, but avoided him as a scourge. He went still forward toward the Ohio, but found his force diminishing and his foes increasing, and the voice of the State going up in one united call for his utter extermination. Perforce, he leaves the loyal State of Kentucky, and withdraws his scattered followers to the more congenial soil of the [illegible] States.

What report will he make to the Confederate Government of the results of his [illegible]? He cannot say that Northern troops [illegible] his advance into Kentucky. He cannot say that Northern troops overawed the people of Kentucky and prevented them from joining his standard. There was positively no military force in the State beyond what was absolutely necessary to guard, with reasonable care, the Government stores at Louisville and other military posts of the State. But he met no sympathy, and obtained no recruits. Whole counties were under martial law, and organized under home officers to resist his advance. Scattered detachments of State Volunteers began to gather in force, to sweep down on his marauding band, and he took counsel of his caution, if not of his fears, and retired from his enterprise with the poor glory of having pulled up a few bars of iron and interrupted railroad travel for one or two days, whereby his escape was secured.

The raid of MORGAN into Kentucky is, therefore, not a success—it is a bad failure. It reveals the weakness of secession sentiment where the rebels have always believed it ready to flame out. They cannot count in future on any damaging diversions against the Union cause in that quarter. When they invade Kentucky again it will be to punish the contumacious loyalty of her people, and to take, by robbery and plunder, what is not given as a freewill offering to treason. Kentucky will understand this, and be prepared for the fierce war of rebel revenge.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Farragut's Fleet Again Below the Vicksburgh Batteries.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 22.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, of this city, from Memphis, dated Sunday night, says:

"The rebel ram *Arkansas* succeeded in running through our fleet. Commodore FARRAGUT made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into the *Arkansas* as she passed them. The rebels acknowledge that one [illegible] steel pointed shot went through the *Arkansas*, but assert that this is the only damage she sustained. A reconnoissance the next morning showed that the *Arkansas* was undergoing repairs, but she did not appear to be in any danger of sinking."

THE FIGHT WITH THE ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The Navy Department to-day received the following official report:

CAIRO, via CHICAGO, Monday, July 21.

"The rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, clad with iron, [illegible] rifled sixty-eight pounders, came out of the Yazoo River on Tuesday. She encountered first the *Carondelet* and ram *Lancaster*. After a running fight of ten miles the *Carondelet* closed with the rebel and both vessels grounded, fighting side by side. The rebel being outside succeeded in getting off. The *Tyler* steamed ahead, maintaining a running fight until the fleet was reached. Our transports being in range, preventing an effective fire from our gunboats, the *Arkansas* succeeded in getting to Vicksburgh under shelter of the batteries there, [illegible] much injured. The total Union loss is [illegible] killed and wounded, and among them are the engineer and pilot of the *Tyler*. Commodore FARRAGUT's entire fleet is below Vicksburgh. Slight damage was done to our vessels.

(Signed.) GEORGE D. WISE,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster."

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

MORGAN OVERTAKEN AND DEFEATED.

His Band Scattered—Cannon, Horses and Other Property Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 22.

Reports via Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken MORGAN's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After an hour and a half's fight, MORGAN's forces were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by MORGAN at Cynthiana were retaken; as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost 25 killed. The National loss is 20 killed.

Defeat of the Guerrillas in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, July 21.

Information has reached here that Col. MCNEIL, with a detachment of National troops, had a fight with PORTER's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, Mo., in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed, and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater. Twenty-eight of their dead were left on the field. [illegible] a notorious marauder of that section, is among the [illegible]. Col. MCNEIL is still in pursuit of PORTER's band.

THE FOREIGN ANTI-INTERVENTION MEETING.—The meeting of foreign citizens and others, called for yesterday evening, at the Cooper Institute, was postponed for two weeks, in consequence of the encouraging character of the last news from Europe.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

NEW ATTITUDE OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

You will be surprised to find that I again [illegible] question; [illegible] that every day brought [illegible] of the question [illegible]. The changes which have [illegible] within the last few days are more [illegible] than all, and I think I can say with [illegible], are entitled to your earnest consideration.

For the last fortnight, you will recollect, the [illegible] and his policy have [illegible], and this policy, it was well [illegible], was a very essential modification of [illegible] which was adopted when the Convention [illegible] first arrived at Paris. The programme [illegible] to Gen. Lorencez, and recommended [illegible] rapid and energetic execution [illegible] boldly, and with an air of pomp which [illegible] of the age of knight-errantry, that [illegible] going to Mexico on a mission of civilization [illegible] to regenerate the country [illegible] for the honorable [illegible] of the earth. To accomplish this, it was [illegible] to march upon the capital, and take and [illegible], to depose Juarez and put Almonte provisionally in his place; to call an election, to be [illegible] under Almonte's care, for monarchy [illegible] and if the monarchy had a majority, to place a King on the throne. Beyond [illegible] were to dictate the line to [illegible].

After the French defeat at Puebla, and the representations of Gen. Lorencez on the hostile sentiments of the people against France—representations which came to confirm those already made in the same sense by the Admiral de la Gravière—forced a change in the programme, and [illegible] the provisions the protection of [illegible], the election and the monarchy [illegible] which I always maintained [illegible] would finally adopt, has [illegible], as already stated, and [illegible] to the knowledge of many people, for a fortnight [illegible] entirely confirmed by an article [illegible] which appeared in the Constitutionnel on Saturday morning last, headed ostentatiously—*The New position of France in Mexico*. This article [illegible] in these words: "We pursue in Mexico [illegible] two things; a triumph for our [illegible] satisfaction for our legitimate griefs. Nothing more and nothing less."

Notwithstanding the ambiguity of these phrases, notwithstanding the doubt which was left as to the measures which the Government would find necessary to adopt in order to secure these two objects, everyone accepted the *Constitutionnel's* article as the inauguration of a policy of moderation toward Mexico, and everyone was rejoiced. The article, it was known, was based on the [illegible] and wise counsels of the French Admiral, and confirmed to the public the belief they had already formed, that the Admiral's counsels predominated in the Government, and were to be followed.

But now, I am credibly informed, another change has taken place. On Friday last three [illegible] arrived in Paris from Mexico, one carrying dispatches from M. de Saligny, another from Gen. Almonte, and a third from the Père Miranda. Like true old-fashioned conspirators, although working against a common enemy, they each had a particular axe to grind, particular agents through whom to operate, and refused to trust to each other's courier. The dispatch of M. de Saligny, it appears, was a lengthy and able defence of the policy he has always urged in Mexico, and which policy is *believed to be* the [illegible] of President Juarez, an armed occupation of the country, a cession of territory to France, and a proclamation in favor of the reconstitution of the Latin races in America.

On Saturday last a Cabinet Council was held at [illegible], under the Presidency of the Emperor, and at which were present Admiral de la Gravière and Gen. Forey. At this meeting the newly-arrived documents referred to above, or such of them as were intended for the Government, were read and considered. As the result of this meeting, if my information is correct, [illegible] will soon demonstrate [illegible] the *policy of M. de Saligny* [illegible], *and that of M. de la Gravière* [illegible] the second place. The expedition, therefore, is to assume proportions corresponding to the object in view. *Twenty-five thousand instead of eighteen thousand men are to be placed under the command of Gen. Forey, and Admiral de la* [illegible] *instead of one* [illegible] under his command. The fleet, in fact, will be quite formidable. Instead of waiting till [illegible], these two general officers will start [illegible] fortnight to their posts, and the whole expedition will leave as rapidly as possible. This [illegible] to be the new programme, and the public, probably, will only know of the change of policy by the announcement that the position of the army of Gen. Lorencez is so critical that ample reinforcements must be sent to him at once. We shall [illegible] in a very short time to decide on the truth of this change.

[illegible] it has been suggested to me that this expedition is out of all proportion to the wants of the service, and that it has been increased in size in *order to be ready for any eventualities that may arise in the United States*. M. de Persigny, who was at Saturday's council for the first time since his return from England, and who came home as thoroughly secessionist, it is said, as to recommend boldly and without hesitation to the Emperor a recognition of the South, favored the increase of the expedition, and laid down the theory that the North was so tired of the war, and so far away from the end they had set out to attain, that if France, with a formidable force in Mexican waters as a menace, would recognize the South, the North would seize this as a pretext to voluntarily relax the blockade so far as to allow the exit of cotton and perhaps even to make peace with the South.

Now, although it is almost impossible that so [illegible] a man as M. de Persigny could advocate [illegible] an insensate policy, it is yet a fact that [illegible] the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie*, and the *Pays*—[illegible], by order, the [illegible] of the public mind [illegible] *for the first time, but in a* [illegible] of the slow progress of the Union arms, and of the probable impossibility of subjugating the South; the *Patrie* has taken up the mediation question again, and treats the question laboriously, and with its usual want of truth; the *Constitutionnel*, the especial organ of M. de Persigny, fairly boils over with malignity, falsehood, and unfair citations; the *Pays* follows in the wake of the *Constitutionnel*, of which it is only an appendage, and from which it differs only in its greater ignorance of the questions it treats.

Now it may be that the French Government has *come to the conclusion* that the *Government of* the United States is weak and exhausted, and that, while professing to be neutral, they can bully us through their official and semi-official journals—for here, where the Press is a responsible agent, it is quite another thing from the Press in England or the United States—and that by the menaces of their Press, or by a recognition of the South they can manage to open the cotton ports; but I do not believe that they have gone further than to fix upon this as an eventuality that may arrive in the future, and for which their fleet and army in Mexico will be ready in case of need. *I have never believed, for a moment, that there was any danger of the intervention of France between the two contending sections in the United States*, and find it difficult now to admit that the Emperor and M. Thouvenel have any idea of an intervention; but M. de Persigny's known hostility to the North, taken in connection with the singular manner in which he is trying for a few days past to shape public opinion through the Press, and the change of programme in Mexico, if the latter should turn out true, are sufficient to create uneasiness and to put one on the alert. It is hardly possible that the Minister of the Interior would show such an active zeal all at once in the direction of the Press on Mexican matters, if it were not to conform to a programme of the Government.

I hope to be able to give you more positive details in my next on this important subject.

MALAKOFF.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

How New-Jersey Provides for Her Sick Soldiers.

While New-York has been multiplying hospitals for her sick and wounded volunteers, our neighbors of New-Jersey have not been behind in this work of patriotic benevolence. Beside the State Hospital at Newark, they have now at Jersey City a hospital established by private enterprise, inferior to none in the substantial necessities of comfort and attention provided for the disabled soldiers of New-Jersey, to whom its doors are at all times freely opened. Four hundred and eighty-six have thus far experienced its attentions since its establishment on the 23d of last April, and the fact that of this number but four have died, best tells the story of the care the patients receive. Everything that thoughtful kindness can provide is at their disposal, and those loving attentions, such as no money can purchase, are freely tendered by the warm-hearted ladies of Jersey City, who have taken this institution under their especial charge, through the Ladies' Relief Association, two members of which attend at the hospital each day to lend their aid in caring for its inmates.

The Association also sees to it that garments and other comforts are provided for the men, in addition to the necessaries which are provided by the State. From all parts of New-Jersey freewill offerings are received continually, and nothing is wanting for the patients that can be furnished to them with safety. Fruits in their seasons are supplied in abundance, cooling creams and other luxuries, and a generous-hearted florist supplies fragrant flowers from his gardens as they are desired, while other tradesmen have been equally generous in their donations of milk and other articles.

Medical attendance is supplied by the gratuitous services of the physicians of Jersey City, Drs. Alcott & Son, and Dr. Lutkins and Dr. Varick, being daily in attendance, and others lending assistance as it is needed. To Ex-Mayor Van Vorst the institution is most of all indebted. From its commencement he has been unwearied in his attentions, giving to it freely of his time and means, personally supervising the details of its management, and only now relaxing his exertions while called away to the State Capital on the kindred work of raising new recruits for our depleted army.

This hospital was first established in Jersey City, on the corner of Erie and 4th streets, removing, on the 1st of July to the more pleasant quarters it now occupies at No. 136 Hudson-street. Here convenient access is had from the railroad near by, and from the dock, which comes nearly up to the rear of the building, on the North River. It overlooks the river, from which cooling breezes come to furnish abundant ventilation, which the construction of the building favors. It is a brick edifice of four stories, the first being occupied as a ward for transient visitors, the second reserved for the wounded, and the third for the sick, the fourth being used as a kitchen and storeroom. A fall and tackle in one corner of the building furnishes convenient means for conveying patients and heavy articles above stairs.

A building on each side is also at the disposal of the hospital, in case additional accommodations are needed. Ninety beds are now provided, which have thus far proved abundant, the largest number of patients at any one time being considerably less than this. At present there are some twenty or thirty under treatment, among them wounded men from Williamsburgh, from Fair Oaks, from Gaines' Mill, and one poor fellow, who was wounded as his regiment was about to leave for Washington with the first volunteers, and who has been for fourteen months under medical treatment. Among the sick is one man of fifty, who has seen his share of service in the Peninsula, though exempt by law, and the father of eleven children. The patients are nearly all in the best of heart and spirits, and with or without reason express unabated confidence in Gen. McClellan, and desire to again enter the service at as early a day as possible.

The regular nurses of the hospital are Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Wilson, who have three female and two male assistants, besides an "intelligent contraband." The Superintendent is Mr. Grove, who is assisted by a book-keeper.

Christian Brothers' Academy, Brooklyn.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

The Annual Distribution of Premiums at the Christian Brothers' Academy, Jay-street, Brooklyn, took place on Monday, 21st inst., in presence of a large and highly appreciative auditory, composed of clergymen, parents, friends and patrons of the Academy. The large school-room was crowded to excess, and the audience appeared not only to take a deep interest in the proceedings, but by their loud and prolonged approbation at the delivery of patriotic speeches, evinced their true sentiments on the question of the Union. Among the numerous clergymen present we noticed the Rev. Messrs. Turner, V. G., Farrell, Keegan, and Maguire. The "Green Immortal" banner of old Ireland waved in unison with the glorious Stars and Stripes. A band composed of twenty-five of the students, dressed in a neat and becoming uniform discoursed sweet music during the evening, consisting of National and Irish airs.

The exercises were deeply interesting, and consisted of declamations, dialogues and well-selected *morceaux* of music, both vocal and instrumental. The proceedings opened by the band playing Lambillotte's sacred [canticle]—accompanied by the pupils in full chorus. This was followed by a soul-inspiring and spirit-stirring recitative appeal—"To Arms,"—in which we were told that the foremost in the field would win the laurels. The young orator was greatly applauded, and the appeal was well-timed, and showed the feeling of the audience on the present urgent demand for reinforcements in the field. The "Rival Speakers" was a humorous dialogue, which created much merriment among the audience.

The speeches on the "Union," "Vindication," and "Plea for the Union," were admirably delivered—especially the last.

After the distribution of premiums by Rev. Mr. Turner, he addressed a few remarks to the Professor of Music on the manner in which his pupils had acquitted themselves; he also complimented the Brothers for the great proficiency which the students had made in the various departments of education.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Police Among the Liquor Dealers.—The Police throughout the City are very actively engaged in making arrests of persons who are found guilty of violating the law in regard to the sale of liquors without a license. Over six hundred of this class of offenders have been brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court within the last three days. As a general thing, they [illegible] back to the sum of [illegible] may be found against them by the Grand Jury. In the other Police Courts of the City, many parties, for this offence, have also been disposed of. The Police Authorities say that they are determined to discharge their duty in reference to this class of cases, and that they will do all they can to enforce liquor-dealers to take out a license.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board of Excise Commissioners held their forty-sixth meeting yesterday, and granted 378 licenses, which had been passed upon by the President during the recess. The Board will meet again on Friday.

An Honorable Claim to Assistance.—Mr. Samuel Parker, a Union man, who was driven away from Western Virginia last year, and all his property destroyed, was enabled by the kindness of sympathetic friends to establish a small jewelry establishment at No. 343 Eighth-avenue. Last week his little place was seriously damaged by fire; the insurance was wholly inadequate, and the unfortunate man is a second time a just claimant for aid. Any who care to aid in the premises, can do so by leaving their custom at the above place, where Mr. Parker is again attempting business.

A Case Appealing to Charity.—Mr. Cyrus Fish, who lost his life by the falling of a scaffold, on Monday, the 21st inst., leaves a wife and five children, heretofore dependent upon him for support. His eldest son, a young boy, about 16 years of age, who was on the scaffold at the time, is so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful. Donations left with his widow, at No. 259 Second-street, will be well deserved, and, we have no doubt, gratefully received.

Stamps, and How They Go.—At the City Post-office there were sold, yesterday, $36,000 worth of the regular issue of postage stamps. The new currency, though not absolutely legal till the 1st of August, has already become the circulating medium for all sums less than fifty cents.

New-York University Report.—From the Regents of the University is issued the Seventy-fifth Annual Report. In it they show that during the year 1861 the aggregate number of students in general literature and science in the two hundred and twenty-six academical institutions visited by the Regents was one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, more than during any previous collegiate year. The number of medical students was but six hundred and sixty-nine, the southerners having returned home in consequence of the war. The Regents have, during the year, appropriated about $75,500 for the purchase of books and apparatus.

Non-Intervention Meeting.—The foreign residents, who from time to time have expended money and labor in the preliminary stages of a protestant gathering against intervention by foreign Powers, failed to meet last night as was expected. When it is next announced, we will announce the announcement.

Gen. T. F. Meagher.—This patriot soldier and scholar will be the recipient of a popular demonstration this evening at Wallack's Theatre. With such of his Staff as are with him, he will attend the performances at that house, which will be elegantly decorated for the occasion. That the boys will fail to improve the opportunity by calling for a "speech," "speech," is one of the impossibilities of our age and country and people.

New Steamer.—The Norwich and Worcester Line, under the efficient management of Mr. R. L. Mabey, has added a new steamer to their list. It is called the *City of Norwich*, and with a few improvements is built on the model of her mates, the *City of Boston*, Capt. Williams, and the *City of New-York*, Capt. Jewett. She is a beauty, and the Connecticut city of Norwich may well feel proud of her.

The Brewers, and How They Brewed.—Yesterday afternoon the brewers held a meeting at the Astor House. The brewing interest was well represented, and various matters informally discussed, when Mr. Ammerman called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. M. J. Read as Chairman. To that responsible position Mr. M. J. Read was duly and unanimously chosen, whereupon Mr. Ammerman aforesaid moved that the reporters be requested to leave the room. The brewers en masse did not see the necessity of the motion, and it was not carried. Mr. M. J. Read then of his individual motion desired the reporters to *vamoose*, which they did, and therefore the doings of the great brewing interest must remain veiled and shrouded from the public vision.

THE TURF.

The Boston Race Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Monday, July 21, 1862.

To-morrow the Boston Summer Meeting commences on the Franklin Park Course, distant about six miles from the city. The prospects of a successful meeting are very flattering. The whole amount of the various purses offered, exceeding $4,000, has already been subscribed by the patrons of the turf here, and the thoroughbreds in the various stables are all in the highest possible condition. Hon. Zeb. Ward has been obliged to return home to Lexington, Ky., on account of the proximity of the rebel guerrilla chief, John Morgan, in his locality; and the warm Union principles of Mr. Ward rendering him highly obnoxious to the rebel party, his presence at home, to defend and protect his own property, was indispensable. All his horses, however, remain here to run their various engagements, and are in charge of Dr. Robert Underwood.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) there are three races on the programme. The first is for three year olds, mile heats, for a purse of $300, and for which the following horses are entered: John Hunter's br. c. *Sunshine*; P. C. Bush's ch. f. *Aerolite* and Zeb Ward's b. filly by *Lexington*. The second race is a handicap for a purse of $600; single dash of four miles, the second horse to save his entrance money. For this, Charles S. Lloyd has entered *Throg's Neck* and *Avalanche*; Zeb Ward, *Reporter*, and Dr. Weldon, *Bettie Ward*. This will prove a good race, and is the first four mile race yet run in the season's racing campaign. The third race is for a purse of $400, handicap, mile heats, best three in five. *Hillsborough*, an imported four year old colt by *Stockwell*, *Avalanche*, *Throg's Neck* and *Laura Farris*, are the entries.

The sport on the first day will consequently prove highly interesting, and as this is the first race meeting ever held in Boston, there is a great degree of interest felt among the citizens. The complete failure of the meeting in New-York also adds considerably to the general feeling expressed to make the Boston meeting a decided success, and thus take that lead in sporting matters hitherto enjoyed by the Empire City. As an instance of the interest felt, we may state that one warm patron of the turf in this city has alone taken on his own account 50 of the $10 badges of the meeting. Mr. Cassady is in high spirits at the bright prospect, and fully anticipates realizing sufficient from this meeting to cover his losses at Philadelphia and New-York.

The meeting of *Idlewild* and *Wagram*, in the three mile heat race on Thursday, will, it is anticipated, prove highly exciting. *Wagram* was purchased of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, by Mr. D. Morris, of this City, after his winning the two mile heat race at New-York, and his new owner is resolved to measure his strength against the renowned daughter of *Lexington*. Both are in famous condition, the track, notwithstanding the heavy rain of Sunday, good, and a capital race confidently expected.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Tuesday, July 22.

The first day's racing came off to-day on the Franklin Park Trotting Course. Over 3,000 spectators were present, comprising the *élite* of this city and vicinity. The racing was of a very superior character, Northern horses winning every race, and the favorites being defeated in every instance.

The three-year-old race for a purse of $300, mile heats, was won by Mr. Hunter's *Sunshine*, beating *Aerolite* and the *Lexington Filly*, in 1:54 and 1:58¼.

The handicap race, four-mile dash, for a purse of $600, was won by Mr. Morris' *Throgs Neck*, beating *Reporter* and *Bettie Ward*, in 7:34¾.

The handicap mile-heat race, for a purse of $400, was won by Mr. Morris' *Avalanche*, beating *Hillsborough*. The latter won the first heat in 2:02, and *Avalanche* the next three heats, in 1:53½, 1:50 and 1:52. Each heat was closely contested.

The meeting promises to be highly successful.

New-Jersey.

The Riot at Saltersville.—It was stated in some of the morning papers yesterday, that a party of firemen belonging to Engine Co. No. 21, of New-York, were engaged in a fight with a German pic-nic party at Saltersville. No men belonging to Engine Company No. 21, we are assured, were engaged in the disturbance.

A Soldier's Burying-Ground.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening the Special Committee appointed for the purpose reported that they had selected a plot of ground at New-York Bay Cemetery for the burial of soldiers, and offered a resolution that an appropriation be made for inclosing it with a hedge fence, and for the erection of a suitable monument. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

ARMY AND NAVY [illegible].

There has just been a species of mutiny on Governor's Island. The majority of the paroled soldiers, or "Texans" as they are commonly called, formerly belonging to the First, Third and Eighth Regiments, (Regulars,) but now attached to the general service at Fort Columbus, have laid down their arms and refuse to do any duty except that usually performed by the ordinary camp or garrison police. The cause of this refusal is a conviction among the men that they have been violating their parole by doing guard duty at a post where Southern prisoners were confined. It is not known what will be done with those men who have laid down their arms. They are still at large, and will probably be allowed to remain so until they are exchanged or discharged.

The year's work at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard was as follows:

Vessels.	Rate.	Work Done.
Sabine	50-gun frigate	Repaired thoroughly.
Santee	50-gun frigate	Completed & repaired.
Dale	16-gun corvette	Repaired thoroughly.
Marion	16-gun corvette	Repaired thoroughly.
Constellation	24-gun corvette	Fitted for duty.
Portsmouth	22-gun corvette	Fitted for duty.
Colorado	40 steamer	Now fitting.
Kearsage	New steamer	Built and dispatched.
Sabago	New steamer	Built and dispatched.
Aroostook	New steamer	Built.
Sonoma	New steamer	Built.
Conemaugh	New steamer	Built.
Ossipee	New steamer	Built.
Sacramento	New steamer	Built.

The number of men in the Portsmouth Yard is still about 800, as reported some days ago.

The following is the latest location of the United States vessels named: *Pulaski* at Montevideo, June 26; the *Sonoma* at Fortress Monroe, July 12, (just arrived from Portsmouth;) the *Mississippi*, *Pensacola*, *Cayuga* and *Itasca*, were at New-Orleans when the *Montgomery* left that city. The *Cayuga* had just arrived.

The United States steam gunboat *Penguin*, destined for the reinforcement of the James River flotilla, was put formally in commission yesterday. She is commanded by Capt. Williamson, for a long period the popular executive officer of the lines *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The *Carondelet*, whose encounter with the rebel ram *Arkansas* has been published, is a regular iron-clad navy-built gunboat, built for the War Department, through Gen. Fremont, at Carondelet some months since. She was designed by Mr. Pook, naval constructor. She is 175 feet long, 51½ feet wide and 6 feet deep. She carries 16 guns and about 180 men. The hull and upper portion of the boat is plated with 2½-inch iron. She cost $89,000. Congress recently authorized her transfer to the Navy Department.

Mental Depression.

It has often been remarked that no one can minister to a mind diseased, but a mind diseased is frequently only the consequence of disordered digestion, and naturally finds relief when the process of nutrition is restored to a healthful state. The PERUVIAN SYRUP removes the morbid condition of the stomach, quickens the circulation, increases the insensible perspiration and consequently relieves the mind from the cause of its depression.

Sold by all druggists.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.

Of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Bigelow—Branch.—In Trumansburgh, Tompkins Co., Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. E. H. L. Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn, F. H. Bigelow, of Brooklyn, to Frances C. Branch, of the former place.

Camidge—Sanderson.—On the 3d inst., at the Parish Church, Sheffield, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Laura Caroline, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Endcliffe Grange and New-York.

Stowell—Grant.—On Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Wm. C. Stowell, of Burlington, Vt., to Fanny M., daughter of John Grant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vermont papers please copy.

Vermilye—Conover.—On Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, Robert M. Vermilye, to Amanda, daughter of the late Geo. S. Conover, all of this City.

DIED.

Ayres.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, of cholera infantum, William Ellsworth, infant son of George E. and Anna H. Ayres.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 387 9th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Davenport.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday morning, July 21, Mrs. Catharine M. Davenport, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Willoughby-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Earle.—On Monday morning, July 21, Samuel Earle, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Wm. H. and John H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st.

Gale.—On Tuesday morning, July 22, John S. Gale, son of A. D. Gale, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, corner of Palisade and Gardner avs., South Bergen, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Take the horse-cars at Jersey City Ferry, and get out at Gardner-av.

Hanaway.—At Bloomingdale, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, Amelia W. Hanaway, daughter of J. and M. Hanaway.

Williamsburgh papers please copy.

Locke.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Rev. N. C. Locke, D. D.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Lewis.—Drowned, at Newburyport, Mass., on Monday morning, July 21, Stakes W. Lewis, Jr., son of S. W. and M. C. Lewis, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

Lyon.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, Edgar, infant son of Jas. W. and Amelia Lyon.

The funeral will take place this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 365 West 40th-st.

Prenier.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 21, William G. Prenier, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, (Rev. Mr. Peck's,) corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Eastern District, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Turnbull.—In Leamington, England, on Saturday, July 5, Sinclair Jervais Turnbull, son of the late Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, in the 19th year of his age.

Valentine.—In Piermont, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, William Edgar, the only son of Brewster and Ann Eliza Valentine, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, R. W. Davis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of Mr. Davis, No. 14 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Van Voorhis.—At East New-York, on Tuesday afternoon, William Van Voorhis, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 24th inst., from the R. D. Church at East New-York, at 3 o'clock.

Witthaus.—On Monday, July 21, Marie Christiane, widow of J. D. Witthaus.

A notice when the funeral is to take place will appear in to-morrow's papers.

Ward.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Monday, July 21, after a protracted illness, Thomas Ward, formerly of Ramapo Valley, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 343.—July 22, 1862.

63, 77, 59, 55, 78, 13, 8, 22, 7, 25, 50, 16, 9.

Kentucky, Class 344.—July 22, 1862.

52, 34, 5, 15, 21, 11, 69, 60, 63, 3, 51, 72.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 321.—July 22, 1862.

6, 28, 38, 35, 34, 5, 68, 67, 41, 77, 69, 11, 17.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 322.—July 22, 1862.

7, 34, 52, 74, 13, 69, 9, 37, 64, 27, 46, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JET BRACELETS, NEW PATTERNS, JUST received, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, near Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—$1, $2 AND $3 a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, near Canal-st.

[illegible]

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M. at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

No. 746 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 193 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 746 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goldheim, Esq., No. 2 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after having had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of this City.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, 1st April, 1862.

Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 69 Fifth-avenue, New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 412 Fourth-st., New-York, June 9, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY.

Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Roosevelt-st.

New-York, June 18, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT.

No. 138 Sixth-av.

No. 2 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 12, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,

A. H. PURDY,

Late proprietor of National Theatre.

Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Office of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., New-York, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$190,446 49
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	[illegible]
Total premiums	[illegible]
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$297,[illegible]
Losses and expenses	$279,084 06
Return premiums	$1,416 94
Reinsurances	[illegible]
	$300,377 [illegible]

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$86,600 41
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	$[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Premium notes and bills receivable	[illegible]
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company	$5,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value	22,272 [illegible]
Total assets	$[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 25th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over Half a Million of Dollars of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the outstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
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CHARLES CAROW,	WM. M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
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JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. BUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.

DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President.

ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

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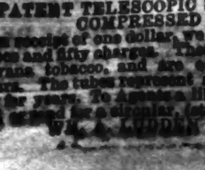
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



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Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)

W. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. [illegible] Barclay-st.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS. ADVANCE TO THE FRONT RANK!

[illegible]

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. C. J. CLAUSEN Commanding. FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK, (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.)

Want Recruits [illegible] the fallen. Apply at No. 598 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, third floor.

Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR, Recruiting Officer.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT.

EMPIRE BRIGADE, Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding. RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. E. Commanded by Capt. W. A. [illegible], First Lieutenant, F. R. KNIGHT. For further information apply at Recruiting Office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH [illegible] GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE, N. Y. [illegible], July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. [illegible]

W. E. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

[illegible]

I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE—FOR ABOUT [illegible] now at Harper's Ferry; a young man of [illegible] must be an American, and of the best character and habits, for which a liberal price will be given. Address H., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PART XLV OF BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, FOR JULY, 1862, IS NOW READY.

Terms—Two dollars per annum in advance. Single parts $1 [illegible] each. Postage prepaid.

Published by W. A. TOWNSEND, No. [illegible] Walker-st., New-York.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE. By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D. 1 vol. [illegible]

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price $1 [illegible] by the publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated and neatly bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats of the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On Marriage and Sexual Philosophy. Both in one volume. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage prepaid. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person, or by letter. Send for free interview. Office hours from 10 to 4 P. M., except Sundays.

TRACTS FOR THE FEEBLE—BY DR. HOLLICK, the Author and Lecturer. [illegible] Copies of this new and valuable work [illegible] gratis, and postpaid, to any address. [illegible] covering all [illegible] of [illegible] the causes of Personal Debility and Nervous Derangements [illegible] Address "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City." Dr. Hollick's office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 to 2, daily, except Sundays.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are receiving advertisements for all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertisement is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Insurance Companies and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine lists and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at the office.

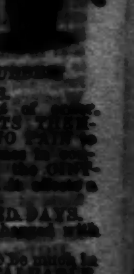
References—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

Bear in mind the merits of the twelve kinds [illegible] made by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston. [illegible] there are some kinds unknown, a trial of each will find they are all great additions to cooking.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—WYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain cure for those diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cures have been made, and published in the Times, *Herald*, and other papers. Their certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and questioned at any hour. Principal depot, No. 208 Greenwich-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, medicated or lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes, becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER, is unaffected by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

THAT'S COOL!!!

Was the exclamation of the indignant Brown at the Astor dinner-table, as Ichabod Grimes helped himself to Brown's "private-wine." "That's cool." "Yes," said Ichabod, "'tis so. I 'spect there's ICE in it." The very remark that the people make as they partake of the contents of my

SPLENDID DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS.

For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

[illegible]

... the value of a propeller wheel ... [illegible]

The plaintiff ... to be surrendered to him. ... [illegible]

Wm. W. ... for plaintiff; Charles N. Black for defendant. [illegible]

Frances E. Healy vs. Jeremiah Healy.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

[illegible]

A free colored man, who was impressed into the Confederate service in Virginia on the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been lately in the immediate employ of Gen. Longstreet, has reached Washington, having escaped from Richmond during the confusion following upon the late battles. He is really of ... [illegible] ... The Confederate army numbered in the neighborhood of ... [illegible] ... Numbers of the Confederate wounded brought into Richmond were the merest boys.

[illegible] ... The movement of slaves toward the North star has stopped the harvesting operations. In the vicinity of Fredericksburgh ... have left their masters minus everything in the shape of horses and carriages that would facilitate their ... [illegible] ... wheat on hand put throughout Virginia.

[illegible] ... The able-bodied whites of the South having been exhausted by the conscription, the Confederate ... openly talk of arming the negroes. They seem to put faith in the fidelity of the negroes, or their own ability to make them faithful, but seem doubtful if the negroes ... will acquire any facility in their use.

[illegible] ... severely wounded in the neck at the Richmond battles. Gen. Joe Johnston had experienced ... [illegible] ... Barbour (President of the ... and Alexandria Railroad) aid to Gen. Johnston.

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are ... [illegible] ... "Sales of Rio, during the past week ... [illegible] ... Chanticleer ... Abby and Elizabeth, at 21c. The balance has been taken on speculation, upon same terms; also, 2,100 ... Oldenburg, at 21½c., and 596 ... H. A. Didier, at 21c. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in more demand, and ... [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day ... [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston ... [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request for ... [illegible] ... White Kentucky, at $1 50 ₰ bushel. Corn ... [illegible]

HAY—North River bale is in request, at 65c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at former prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₰ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been more sought after at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; sales 800 bales. Other kinds have been quiet.

HONEY—Sales 60 bbls. Cuba, in bond, at 75c. ₰ gallon.

IRON—Has been less freely dealt in, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—The sales, since our last, include 260 tons foreign Pig, at $6 75@$7 ₰ 100 lbs. Market inactive and rather heavy.

MOLASSES—Sales 445 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 40c.; English Island on private terms, and Cuba Muscovado, at 32c.@33c., mainly at 33c.; also 371 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at 31½c.@43c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet to-day for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 77@$1 80 ₰ gallon. 50 bbls. No. 2 Resin brought $12 75 ₰ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in fair request, but the advanced claims of holders have had the effect of checking the transactions. We now quote: Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 25; Crude Whale, 57c.@60c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 34; do. Spring do., $1 30; Bleached Winter Whale, 65c.@66c.; do. Spring do., 63c.@65c.; Olive, $1 30@$1 35; Linseed, 95c.@98c., No. 1 Winter Lard, 85c.@90c.; City Red, 45c.@55c.; Crude Petroleum, 11½c.@12½c.; Refined Petroleum, 28c.@30c.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending July 21.—Sperm remains unchanged. The sales since our last consist of ... [illegible] ... port, at a price not transpired. Whale has been in further demand, with an upward tendency in prices. The transactions for the week include sales of 4,000 bbls., in parcels, about equally divided for manufacturing and export. Wauquoit: For the trade, 250 bbls. at 56c. ... [illegible] ... For export, 400 bbls. at 56c.; 1,500 do. at 57c., and 600 do. at 60c. ₰ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. Whalebone sales for the week, 10,000 lbs. Arctic, recent importation, at 75c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 21, 1862	27,343	32,136	369,250
Same time last year	40,759	86,276	328,600

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market continues active, the week's sales amounting to 157,500 pieces, and including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x56, 6¼c.; 2,500 do., 56x56, 5¾c., light weight; 65,000 do., 56x60, 6¾c.; 10,000 do., 56x64, 9¼c.; 15,000 do., 60x64, 9¼c.; 15,000 do., 60x64, 9¾c.; 10,000 do., 60x64, 9¾c., 4 months; 7,000 do., 60x64, 10c., 4 months; 15,000 do., 64x64, 9¾c., 6 months; 12,000 do., 64x64, 9¾c., 6 months; 14,000 do. 64x64c.; 9¾c., 5,000 do., 64x64c., 9¾c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 10c.; 3,000 do., 64x64, 10c. net, ₰ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $10 ₰ bbl. for Mess, and $8 75@$8 87½ for Prime, ₰ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Cut Meats are selling more freely at 4½c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in good request, at buoyant prices; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9¼c., here, (and 9½c. for prime, deliverable next month, ₰ lb. Beef continues in demand; sales 170 bbls. at $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₰ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₰ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@16c. for poor to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5c.@6¼c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales, 2,100 bags East India, at $6@$6 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Calcutta Linseed, of which 1,000 bags have been sold in Boston at $2 45, cash, ₰ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 400 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPELTER—Is selling, in lots, at 5½c., cash, ₰ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been reported of 5 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, and 600 mats Cassia, on private terms; also 1,500 bags Pepper, chiefly at 19½c.; and 100 bags Pimento at 16c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Are active and buoyant; sales, since our last, 2,800 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.@8⅝c., Porto Rico at 8¼c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8¼c.@9½c.; 481 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8¼c.@11¼c., and 175 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Are in request, and quite stiffly held.

TIN—Has been less active, but quoted firm.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10½c. ₰ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. Kneen & Sons notice thus: The demand for this staple has been very large, and owing to the small stock now held here, and the large quantity required to fill contracts made the first of the month, has caused the market to keep firm, and sales have been made at 10½c. for Prime Eastern and Western lots in hhds.; Prime City brands are held at 10½c., and Butchers' Association has advanced to 11c. The Continental and European demand have both been large, notwithstanding the high rates of freight demanded, which has been counteracted by the extreme high rates of Sterling Exchange. Orders for the West Indies market continue about the same. At the close we quote the market very firm for all kinds, and owing to the advance in Rough Tallow to 6½c., prices have an upward tendency. Price this day, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 8½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 30c.@30½c. ₰ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence during the week, 75,100 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 50c.@55c.; 6,400 lbs. 54c., 6 months; 7,000 lbs. Pulled, at 48c.@54c., ₰ lb. The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says: The market, since our last weekly report, has stiffened up, and the range now may be stated at 40c.@48c. There are buyers for large lots, at 48c. for best; but for light lots, 45c.@46c. is nearly or quite the top of the market. The advance is occasioned mainly by the movements of those who had previously kept out of the market, but who now prefer to purchase rather than accept the alternative of taking their money back home. There is now but little left.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12¼d.@13½d.; Corn, 12d.@13½d.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₰ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₰ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d., ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₰ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₰ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₰ ton. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, at 15d.@15½d. ₰ bushel. For Belfast, a brig with Wheat (16,000 bushels) in bulk, at 14d. ₰ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DANIEL PLACE—LATE A PRIVATE IN THE 6th foot, may hear of something to his advantage, by applying to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, No. 7 Whitehall-place, London.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children are at French's Hotel. If in New-York, for God's sake come to them directly. MARIA.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,576, 21,575, 21,563, 21,564, 21,565, all payable to order but one, and one $1,000 7 3-10 Treasury Note, No. 29,064, payable to order of C. S. Wylie. Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 62 Wall-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1856." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above parcel to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE. Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. ... Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin.) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell F. P. CO.'S BUCK-GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 65 East 26th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S PEREMPTORY SALE. CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship Circassian, as appraised by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

[illegible] cases Red Wine (Julian Chateau, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateau, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
300 half casks White Wine (Sauterne, &c.)
11 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
50 casks White Wine Vinegar.
244 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
548 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
35 cases preserved French Meats.
305 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:
[illegible] cases.
[illegible] drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.
Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal for District Florida.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. The cargo of the schooner *A. H. Partridge*, consisting of 391 bbls. Resin. 26 bbls. Tar. 4,500 Cypress Shingles. Ditto of the Schooner *E. J. Falconer*, consisting of 681 bbls. and casks of Resin. Ditto of the Schooner *Emily*, consisting of 210 bbls. Resin. Ditto of the Schooner *Rebecca*, consisting of 800 bbls. Resin. 6 bbls. Tar.
EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WILLIAM IRVING. WAGONS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 60 Cedar-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, 4 second-hand, shifting-top wagons, in first-rate order; 2 first-class shifting-top wagons; 1 four-seat top Brett; 4 new and second-hand no-top road wagons; 2 shifting-seat Rockaways; 1 coupé Rockaway, second hand; 2 sets first-class light double harness; 3 sets single do., collars, whips, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., a small quantity of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobe, pier mirror, marble-top pier table, mahogany chairs, rockers, dressing bureau, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, immediately after the above, at No. 3½ Pine-st., one rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, round corners, Worcester, maker; also, cover for same.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., advertised to take place this day at Dilks' stable, No. 159 Mercer-st., will not take place, the owner having disposed of the entire establishment at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice assortment of goods adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at hotel, No. 134 Chambers-st., all the furniture and fixtures of the hotel, restaurant, saloons, bar furniture and fixtures, office, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c., fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years the terms will be moderate. GEO. A. WELLS.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL cottage house, with eleven rooms, besides laundry and wash-room, good garden, fruit and shade; pleasant neighborhood, near excellent schools, churches, &c. A first-class home for family Summer and Winter; one hour's ride from City by trains every hour; cost $6,000 to build; will be sold for less than cost, on easy terms, or rented to a good tenant at a nominal price. For particulars apply to JULIUS IVES, Jr., No. 246 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Depot of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 42 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson, at Edgewater, opposite Manhattanville; residence of the late David T. Baldwin deceased. House large and commodious, with four acres of land fronting on river; fine shade and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,200 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARM FAMILY HOTEL, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., N. J. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $6 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refer to W. H. Mills, No. 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, No. 424 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, Bloomfield, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms may be had upon early application at this first-class family house; the location is directly opposite the park, and is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; excellent stabling accommodation on the premises. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE FIRST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasant, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 Waverley-place, for two days. Call, or address a note.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl for chamberwork, or to assist in washing and ironing and to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to work and obliging; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 233 East 23d-st., New-York, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat American girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, or do any kind of housework; no objections to City or country; best of City reference; wages no object. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 111 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call on or address MATILDA, No. 668 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, perfectly competent, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and seamstress, or for general housework; is sober, honest, industrious and economical, and willing. Apply at No. 565 Greenwich-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer or would do general housework; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 383 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and would do fine washing; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 167 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; understands bread and pastry perfectly; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a faithful, competent girl, who understands her business well, and is neat and economical; she is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country as cook and laundress; six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 194 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 69 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; has unexceptionable reference from the first City families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will take the charge of a dairy, if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days, at 126 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 51 West 31st-st., in the confectionery store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a good private family as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. The advertiser is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 122 7th-av., near 15th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook, and would do part of the washing; understands her business well; is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl requires a situation as cook; can assist in the washing and ironing. City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 30 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of city references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 455 2d-av., between 2d and 3d-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at 30 East 12th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted in the country for two neat, intelligent and capable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; are desirable help, and have excellent references from their last places in Brooklyn, but prefer living in the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall. Wages, $6 and $5 per month.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 346 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of references. Call at No. 363 East 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or as laundress and dairymaid; has the best of references. Call at No. 148 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 87 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; she is a first-class laundress, also a good plain cook and baker; has the very best of recommendations from her late employer; wages not so much an object as a permanent place; would like the country. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 5th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress, with the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 363 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing; understands laundry work perfectly; no objection to go to the country with a family; reference given. Can be seen at No. 116 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., till engaged.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable elderly Protestant woman, as baby's nurse; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the basement of No. 256 West 35th-st., near 10th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable married woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to the country; is everyway trustworthy; has good references; wishes to live with a good family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 1 2d-st., corner of Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a woman that has the best of City reference; can cut and fit; will take a month's engagement at moderate wages. Address No. 148 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Scotch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. W. L. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants some washing to take to her own house; any ladies wanting washing done will call at No. 139 East 28th-st., third floor, back room, for two days. Family washing preferred; good reference.

SEWING WANTED—FOR A NUMBER OF Wheeler & Wilson's and other kinds of lock-stitched machines; a large or small quantity can be delivered weekly, by honest and quick communication; or would enter into a contract for work. Address Box No. 189, Kingston P. O., N. Y.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, &c.—A permanent situation is wanted by a competent young married man as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, &c., in a first-class wholesale house, banking establishment or insurance company; understands the hardware and grocery business; could probably influence considerable trade in the latter; the most undoubted City reference will be furnished. Address S. J. M., Post-office Box No. 442, Poughkeepsie.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk or light porter, by a smart young man; is an excellent penman; salary no object; first-rate references. Address W. M., care of Mr. Sylah, No. 7 Chatham-square, for three days.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK by a young man from the country; has had some experience; best of references given. Address J. C., Glen Cove, L. I., stating terms, &c.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a person who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and is a steady, careful driver; has lived 3 years and 6 months in his last place, and 6 years in his previous place; good City reference. Address T. B., No. 25 West 29th-st., Hoffman's Livery Stable, or No. 460 6th-av., Room 3.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant married man; is not afraid to work; has good City and country references. Address J. P., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and the care of horses; good City reference. Call at or address No. 136 East 33d-st., for W. B.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE German wants a situation as coachman and gardener; is steady, sober and honest; understands his duties thoroughly; can take charge of a grapery or green-house; has the best of references. Call on or address GEORGE NORTH, No. 194 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful; wages from $14 to $15 per month. Apply immediately at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant, single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1 [illegible] Broadway, corner of 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended for sobriety and careful driving; can refer to his late employers in the City; no objection to city or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A line addressed to W., Coachman, Box No. 209 Times Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable single young man, as coachman and groom, of long experience in the business and understands horses, and carriages, and harness thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful to employer; best of City reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 204 Times office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom; can wait on table, if required; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches, also farming if required; would have no objection to make himself useful to the interest of his employer; good reference given as to honesty and sobriety. A line left at A. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y., for E. A. K., will be attended to, or call and see.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man (Scotchman) with very small family; has had 16 years practical experience; can produce first-class testimonials, or refer to last employer. Call at Wm. Elliott's seed store, or address GARDENER, Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A Frenchman, who speaks English and understands gardening thoroughly, wishes a situation as gardener and coachman; he can take good care of domestic animals. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—COOK.—Wanted, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants, situations together, the man as groom and coachman, the woman as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; both will be found thorough servants; have the best of reference from their late employer. Can be seen at the seed store, No. 8 John-st., or address a letter to W. F., for two days.

AS HOSTLER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-RATE man, a situation as hostler, is a good driver, and has been quite used to the care of horses for many years; would have no objection to take a teamster's situation, as he feels quite competent; wages moderate. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., second floor, up stairs, or address K., same place.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store, or any respectable business, by a steady, industrious young man; has been porter in a wholesale dry-goods store; has the best of City reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN—SITUATION WANTED.—THE advertiser has been engaged, for the past fifteen years, in the dry goods, etc., importing business, and would like a situation with a respectable house as salesman, either for a salary or on commission; satisfactory references. Address W. CARY, Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONEER desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS SERVANT TO AN OFFICER.—A YOUNG man having been in the war as servant to an officer for the last nine months, wishes to return in the same capacity; can cook if necessary; has the best recommendations from last employer. Address T. J., No. 147 East 19th-st., in basement.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to the work of a private family; understands his business thoroughly, having lived in some of the first families of this City; is sober, trustworthy, and very reliable; refers to his last employer. A note addressed to No. 29 East 22d-st., will be immediately attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man just arrived from Europe a situation as waiter, having lived as butler with highly respectable families in Europe for a number of years, and from whom he brings the highest recommendations; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family. He understands his duties thoroughly, and has got good city reference. Inquire at No. 307 4th-av., Mr. BOOKHAM'S office.

SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man in some light business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good plain gardener; wages not so much an object as suitable work; best City reference from his two last employers. Call at or address THOMAS PERSLEY, No. 60 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE man, who has lived these last sixteen months in a highly respectable private boarding house; is willing to make himself generally useful in any such place; wages moderate. Call or address J., No. 63 East 16th-st., up stairs, second floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper in a stock and exchange office; must be quick at figures, and competent in every respect. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,364 Post-office.

A BOY—WANTED, A SMART OFFICE BOY; one who writes a fair hand and can come well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock this day, to G. W. LEGGETT, No. 20 Cliff-st.

A BOY WANTED.—A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD who has received a good education, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in a dry goods commission store. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,136 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A CHAMBERmaid to assist in washing and ironing and do waiting, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR AN ocean steamer, two conductors, one entry clerk, three waiters, four girls to travel to California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND a first-class cook, who is willing to assist the laundress in washing; must bring unqualified recommendations as to capability and character; wages liberal, and a pleasant home. Apply at No. 38 Cliff-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WELL RECOMMENDed French girl, who speaks English, to take care of children and be otherwise useful. Apply at No. 12 Beekman-place, 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPEtent woman as child's nurse, to take charge of two young children; English or Scotch preferred. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 10 East 16th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers' prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and head-stones.
W. L. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Bowery.

[illegible]

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, [illegible]

The School opens on the first of September. Terms: For board and tuition in the English and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and ... [illegible] ... No extra charges whatever, except for ... Books and Stationery. ... A new seminary is being built ... [illegible] ... furnishment, with a Gymnasium ... [illegible]
For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, [illegible]
STAMFORD, June 23.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 15, 1862. Special advantages. Classical instruction. ... Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced ... A thorough and practical Commercial Course. ... [illegible] ... Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition, in common English, $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., [illegible]. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. ... at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., [illegible]. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. ... [illegible] ... will receive immediate attention.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"—Parents and guardians may find, at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INST., No. 348 BROADWAY, ... several GOOD SCHOOLS for their wards. ... Families and Schools supplied, without charge, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. ... [illegible] ... rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 28, for one term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. [illegible], Fort Edward, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. ... [illegible] ... to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. ... Address—Messrs. J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York. Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND Commercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct. ... miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 25. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. ... [illegible] ... year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, [illegible].

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, ... [illegible] ... private tuition in classics or mathematics; ... [illegible] ... for college. Address A., Box No. [illegible], Times Office.

A TEACHER.—THE NEWARK SCHOOL ASSOCIATION seeks an educated German teacher. Salary $400 per year. Applications, with a plain ... [illegible] ... to be sent to Dr. F. BEE, [illegible] ... Newark, N. J., by July 31 at the latest.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
$5,000 DOLLARS' WORTH OF DRESS GOODS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, PRINTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, ETC., ETC., TO BE SOLD OFF BY AUGUST 1, as the Store will be closed for one month for extensive alterations.
Ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase goods at half the original cost of importation.
THE STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED, AND THE PRICES RECKLESSLY LOW.
5,000 yards Lavellas at 4c.
6,000 yards Barege Brocade at 6c.
6,500 yards Grenadines, 5c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
[illegible] yards Poil de Chevre, 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
5,000 yards Plaid and Plain Mohairs, 12½c. and 15c.
3,500 yards Drab Alpacca, double width, 25c.
2,500 yards Silk Warp and Poplins, 25c.
5,000 yards Silk Poplins, 25c., ... [illegible]
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
5,000 yards Barege Anglais, 2¼ yards wide, at 25c.
IN MOURNING GOODS.
2,000 yards black Barege Anglais, 6¼ cents.
1,500 black Bareges, silk and crapes, [illegible]
Also, 2 yards wide black Barege.
Also, 2 yards wide black Delaines, all wool.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 265 Bowery.
W. H. ROBERTS.
N. B. Please remember, and look for the name on the windows, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' until you see the name.

MOSQUITO NETS.
MOSQUITO BARS.
MOSQUITO FRAMES.
MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALES OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, discount colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, [illegible] a pair.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, ... and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT at ... Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 607 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE ... [illegible] ... A very small, unobtrusive family ... to an invalid, or a lady expecting to ... kindness and home attention. ... apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE LADIES MAY be accommodated with pleasant country board, by applying to Dr. J. S. MARTIN, Campbell's Station, ... [illegible], N. J.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 10 Bond-st. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 10 West 16th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE obtained in a social family by applying at No. [illegible] ... Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of the ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING No. 388 Broome-st., 25x25 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE Nos. 224 and 226 Broadway, between Fulton-st. and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place; a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted, where the rent or part, would be taken out in board by the owner. Location between 13th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address, for one day, HOUSE, Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, two first-class houses adjoining, or a double house, on Madison or Fifth avenues, Murray Hill. Address, stating terms and location, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, card albums, etc., at reasonable prices. [illegible] ... (50 pictures,) sold at $8; others proportionately cheap.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT AND OTHER STOCKS AT AUCTION. ALBERT H. NICOLAY. [illegible] THURSDAY, July 24, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.: [illegible] Manhattan Gas Light Company ... [illegible] United States Fire Insurance Co. ... [illegible] Adriatic Fire Insurance Company ... [illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee R. Co. ... The above to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of [illegible], deceased. By order of G. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) [illegible] at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 52 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee, in pursuance of section 10, of the agreement of 10th Jan., 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., [illegible] for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting. New-York, July 11, 1862.
EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK. } Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest [illegible] of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: [illegible] being the [illegible] outstanding numbers. From and after the [illegible] day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, [illegible] 1, 1862. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee. June 25, 1862.

$175,000 TO LEND AT SIX PER CENT., in one or more sums, on bond and mortgage, for five or ten years, on strictly first-class business property. Also $[illegible] to $[illegible] on first-class dwellings, at 6 per cent., for five years. Principals only. Address M. E., Box [illegible] New-York Post-office.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

TRANSFER NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company will be closed this afternoon, at the close of business, and be reopened the 7th proximo. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary. July 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1862.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS OF COUPONS of this Company, due first August next, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on the 25th inst. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of [illegible] at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City [illegible] Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$1,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved property, worth $3,500, located in Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall. Address S. M., Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by [illegible] P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. S. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO! BANJO! BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS. BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $5, FOR $5, FOR $5, FOR $5. Mr. GEO. C. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the banjo in twelve lessons, or no charge. Pupils furnished with banjo for practice. Dobson's celebrated banjos made to order. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 169 Wooster-st., near Houston.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, [illegible] Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are prepared to offer on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —[illegible] rosewood uprights, $300. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, [illegible] by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$[illegible]—PIANO-FORTES AND MUSIC [illegible] on the piano, singing, guitar, accordeon and violin; 20 piano-fortes to let, at $2, [illegible] and dollars [illegible] a month, or for sale at from $[illegible] to $300 each. M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTE AT A BARGAIN.—A FULL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, carved legs and lyre, overstrung bass, iron plate, &c. [illegible] J. HALEY, No. [illegible] Broome-st., One block east of Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. [illegible] and pleasing method of teaching is [illegible] "the labor of [illegible]." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 6 King-st.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT. Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coals, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS, Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges AT $5 50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL. [illegible] from yard in any part of the City. [illegible] No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of [illegible]-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. [illegible] HARE, Agent, No. 40 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second-hand machinery constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

HAY.—THE OWNER OF THE BALES OF HAY [illegible] on board the schooner *James T. Brady*, recently injured by fire at the foot of Harrison-st., North River, is requested to call or send for the hay on or before the 26th day of July inst., or it will be sold for account of whom it may concern. The schooner is at the Railway Dock, Jersey City. For further information, inquire at No. 180 West-st., New-York. New-York, July 22, 1862. JOHN J. WAID.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st. NEW-YORK, July 21, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday Evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. —The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 15, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst. Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. D. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 28th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. E. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. WALTER E. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1862.— A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 28th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable on demand. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand. NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!! "ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!" Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 9:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 4 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.— Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862. C. WENGLER. F. FRIEDMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING between E. L. HENDRICK and N. D. BUSH, under the firm of HENDRICK & BUSH, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent; N. D. BUSH continuing the business as formerly, by whom all transactions of the old firm will be settled. N. D. BUSH, No. 420 6th-av. JULY 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN me and GEORGE GRAY is dissolved from date. HENRY BYRON. New-York, July 21, 1862.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $[illegible]; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $[illegible]; silver or rubber, $1. Extraction, 25 cts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Nervous and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patients, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 250 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 13 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainly unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 4 No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.— Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Tricemar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., [illegible].

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—[illegible] as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 215 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation. No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	
Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85
FROM BOSTON.	
Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.
FIRST CABIN.
From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement. Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half. Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.
SECOND CABIN.
State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.
THIRD CABIN.
Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.
STEERAGE.
With superior accommodations, $30.
Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. The new United States Mail Steamship ST. MARY, WM. H. TALBOT, Master, Will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, JULY 31, At 3 o'clock P. M. She has excellent cabin accommodations. Freight, in all cases, to be pre-paid, and no goods will be received on board without an order from the office. Shippers are specially cautioned against sending on board any goods declared contraband by the United States Government. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway; or CHARLES MORGAN, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 26. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW UNITED States mail steamship ST. MARY, WM. H. TALBOT, Master, will leave for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, 31st July, at 3 o'clock P. M. She has excellent cabin accommodations. Freight in all cases to be prepaid, and no goods will be received on board without an order from the office. Shippers are specially cautioned against sending on board any goods declared contraband by the United States Government. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway, Or CHARLES MORGAN, No. 2 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS, killed or died, belonging to First Long Island Volunteers, will please call on SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR a small capital. For sale, an active interest in a house established for 18 years, manufacturing staple articles, and doing a fair business; the reason for sale is the partner's desire to go to the war. Address B. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for three days.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 212 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.
NEW COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 15, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done; sewer in Rose-street, from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chambers-street, between William and Rose streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 15, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.: For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents. For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot. For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents. W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS. —Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, 75,000 ARMY BLANKETS, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also, 32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples. Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract. The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues. For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street. For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same. For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River. For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River. Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1862.
TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets; In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A; And for receiving-basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1862.
TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit: West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue; Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street; And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the New Performances. THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS A DECIDED HIT. THE PRIMA DONNA FROM THE COUNTRY, An ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, illustrating the [illegible] of Prima Donnas in general, received with BURSTS OF APPLAUSE! THE HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, the admiration of every lover of elegant JUVENILE OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS. They all unite this Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in Splendid and Fascinating Performances. The following novelties to be seen at all hours: THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, 6 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 616 lbs. COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE. NED, THE LEARNED SEAL, Plays the Organ, Kisses his Keeper, Shoulders the Musket, Shakes Hands with the Ladies, Throws them Kisses, &c. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c. Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7½; begins at 8. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. TO-NIGHT. The best burlesque ever produced, with Mrs. FLORENCE in her great character of FRA DIAVOLO, and Mr. FLORENCE as BEPPO, in which character he nightly convulses the house. NEW DRESSES, NEW MUSIC, MERRY SONGS. The burlesque to be preceded by a glorious Irish DRAMA, in which Mr. Florence appears. THURSDAY—Brigadier-General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will visit the theatre. The house will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED and APPROPRIATELY DECORATED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. SUMMER SEASON. FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. JOHN COLLINS, The distinguished Irish comedian. Prior to his departure for Europe. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1862, THE COLLEEN BAWN. Myles Na Coppaleen, (with songs,) ... Mr. John Collins. The piece will be produced in the SAME GORGEOUS MANNER as when first represented at this establishment. At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand national anthem, HAIL TO THE UNION—NEVER DISSOLVE IT.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1862, BENEFIT OF MR. FLEMING. MISS MARY PROVOST Has kindly volunteered; also, Mr. Chas. Hale, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. C. W. Clarke and Mme. Delgardo. LONDON ASSURANCE. FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. IRISHMAN IN SPAIN. The song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and the great Skating Scene.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. No. 514 BROADWAY. No. [illegible] Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. HENRY WOOD ... Sole Proprietor and Manager. UNABATED SUCCESS. MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week, WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Patronized by the élite of the City, and acknowledged by the Press and public to be the MODEL TROOP OF THE PROFESSION, Will appear in an entire new programme: The Panama Railroad, Gibble Gobble Family, [illegible], Hamlet, Lord Lovel, Uncle Tom, Music Lesson, [illegible] Jake, &c., by [illegible]. New Songs by [illegible]. Admission, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S [illegible] No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. George Christy and J. N. Briggs ... Lessees and Proprietors. George Christy ... Stage Manager. J. N. Briggs ... Business Manager and Treasurer. MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week. The laughable Farce of the Stage Lover—George Christy as Jake. The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and [illegible]. New Overture, "The Advance of Spring"—new dances, burlesques, &c. A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 2, for ladies and children. Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children to Matinée only. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. 14th-st. and 6th-av. WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862, Third night of Senorita ISABEL CUBAS, in the new comic ballet, entitled ARAGONESA Y GALLEGOS. Mr. THOMAS BAKER, and his orchestra. COSTA THELEUR, Mlle. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, Mons. TOPHOFF, Mr. C. LEHMAN, ROMEANI, WIETHOFF, and a host of others. Third night of the THE CONSCRIPT. Admission to the whole 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature—a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling character. At one time is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA, BY F. E. CHURCH. The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. E. WILLIAMS, No. 603 Broadway, and receive the proofs to which they may be entitled. Circulars for this object were issued to all subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at [illegible] o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. PECK, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL [illegible] from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat-train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR NEW HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Fare 50 cents—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. The steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR will leave the foot of Robinson-street every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3½ P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer [illegible], Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 23, East River, (Jones' slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. RICHARDSON, No. 150 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves [illegible] (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, [illegible] and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at [illegible] M. Touches at West [illegible]-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Nessahee leaves [illegible] Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroads to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. The Favorite Steamer CROTON Has been withdrawn from the route. Another boat will be put on in a few days, of which due notice will be given. JAS. A. DURGIN.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—THE NEW and fast steamboat THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Murray-st. every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. Returning, arrives in New-York at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6:30 and 10:30 trips can visit Long Branch and return the same day.
EXCURSION FARE.
From New-York to Port Monmouth and back ... 50 c.
From New-York to Long Branch and back ... [illegible]

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND. Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 35 Pearl-st., [illegible]. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of a superior quality [illegible]. JOHN K. HOPPER.

THE BATTLE OF MINISINK.

The Eighty-Third Anniversary of the Battle Celebrated.

Another Monument Erected in Goshen in Honor of the Minisink Heroes—Large Assemblage of Sons of Orange and Sullivan.

A Procession, Oration, Speeches of Welcome, &c.

Yesterday was a memorable day at Goshen, Orange County, N.Y. It was the anniversary of the battle of Minisink, and likewise the occasion of the dedication of a new monument which has just been completed in honor of the heroes who fell in that sanguinary engagement. The citizens of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Rockland Counties, as well as the Sons of Orange and Sullivan from all parts of the State, attended in large numbers. Special trains on the Erie Railroad brought in each full delegation—the fair sex by no means in the minority. New-York City was represented in the [illegible] of [illegible] John C. Dimmick, Esq., [illegible] and others of equal note. There were four [illegible] from Middletown, four from Port Jervis, [illegible] from Walden and one from Montgomery. One of the features of the day was the presence of a large [illegible] girls, representing the States of the Union, with two or three extra ones in anticipation of any addition of States that may be made. Each carried a badge with the inscription—

> [illegible]
> 1779.
> [illegible]

All were clad in spotless white, with wreaths and gay streamers of the National colors. They enlivened the [illegible] the singing of patriotic airs. They were accompanied by a company of twenty-five juvenile Zouaves, also from Deer Park, armed with imitation muskets, and attired in the gay uniform of the "Zouave." The boys and girls were under the charge of Col. [illegible], Dr. [illegible], [illegible] and Wm. [illegible]. They came from Port Jervis, in a special train of nine cars, and carried off the lion's share of the [illegible]. They constituted the principal feature of the Port Jervis Fourth of July celebration, and the citizens of that locality may well be proud of them.

The [illegible] of the day commenced with the procession, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Marshal and Aids.
2. Goshen Cornet Band and others.
3. Relatives of those who fell in the battle.
4. Relatives and Executors of the Will of the late [illegible].
5. Orator, President, Vice-President, Secretaries and [illegible] Clergymen.
6. The Artist.
7. Supervisors of the County.
8. Orange County Medical Society.
9. Committee of Arrangements and other Committees.
10. Committee of Reception.
11. Sons of Orange and Sullivan residing in New-York City.
12. Guests, specially invited.
13. Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies.
14. S. C. [illegible] and Staff, and the Military Companies.
15. [illegible] Companies of the County of Orange.
16. Citizens generally.

Gen. Wm. C. Little was the Marshal of the day, and to him the people are probably indebted for the ample opportunities offered for viewing the procession in all its [illegible] and completion, in the Park, through the streets, back to the Park, through the streets, and then back to the Park again. The exhibition was, however, rather calculated to delay the [illegible] portion of the exercises, which, instead of commencing at 10½ A. M., did not begin until nearly 1 P. M. The meeting was organized as follows:

President—James Davis.

Vice-Presidents—Horace W. Elliott, Goshen; James Burland, Chester; Robert Denniston, Blooming Grove; Oliver Thompson, Hamptonburgh; Wm. F. Wheeler, Warwick; Samuel Webb, Monroe; James P. Adams, Cornwall; Danl. B. St. John, Newburgh; Gideon Pelton, Montgomery; Alexander Thompson, Crawford; Danl. C. Wisner, Wallkill; Wm. S. Little, Mount Hope; Stephen St. John, Deer Park; Jonathan Wood, Greenville; Wm. Evans, Minisink; Gideon W. Cock, Wawayanda; James Patten, New-Windsor; Henry Pearson.

Secretaries—John H. Thompson, Edward M. Madden.

The visiting firemen were welcomed in a neat address by Mr. Champion, of Goshen Cataract Engine Company No. 1, who briefly alluded to the interest of the occasion, and invited his brother firemen to partake of their hospitalities at the Court-house.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Petrie, the sons of Orange and Sullivan were welcomed by David F. Gedney, of Orange County. Mr. A. S. Van Duzer, of New-York, responded appropriately.

After music by the bands, which enlivened the occasion with many patriotic airs, the orator of the day, John C. Dimmick, Esq., of New-York, was introduced, and spoke long, earnestly and eloquently. He recounted the history of the battle of Minisink and the sacrifices of the noble men who participated in the engagement, and gave up their lives in defence of their homes and friends. He drew a thrilling contrast between the Revolution of '76 and the rebellion of '61, showing how [illegible] had every reason to complain, and that the rebels have not the smallest ground for dissatisfaction. His address, such as was heard by the [illegible] audience, was well received.

The day passed off without any incident to mar the general harmony. Even the two policemen detailed for duty on this extra occasion found little to do, and no [illegible] that their two *confrères*—the [illegible] which Goshen boasts—were released from duty in order to "lend aid," such is the usual good repute of the citizens of Orange and vicinity. The refreshment booths, the show, and the fair for wounded soldiers, all did a good business, and the [illegible] crowd went home well pleased with the day's [illegible].

It is now eighty-three years since the occurrence of the engagement in which the heroes of Minisink fell. On the 22d of July, 1779, a band of Indians and Tories, under the savage Indian warrior Brant, made an incursion on the settlements of Sullivan and Orange Counties, burning dwellings, murdering the defenceless inhabitants, and doing other acts of rapine and slaughter. They were first seen in Sullivan County, upon the banks of the Delaware, near what is now the town of Lumberland—then nearly an unbroken wilderness. They had sent forward their plunder to a ford on the Delaware, near the mouth of the Lackawaxen, and Col. Tusten, with about one hundred and thirty men, raised on the spur of the moment, undertook to cut them off from their spoils. The shrewd Indian, however, [illegible] expected course, cut off [illegible] men from the main body, and surrounded the remaining eighty on a high table land, thickly covered with rocks, bushes and trees, about three-fourths of a mile from the river. The [illegible] held their ground manfully against about five times their number, from ten in the morning until late in the afternoon. But half of them were either killed or wounded, and the ammunition of the balance gave out. Col. Tusten, who was a skilful surgeon, had collected seventeen wounded in what he supposed was a secure place, and was engaged in attending them when the savages overcame his wearied men, and rushed to the brutal work of the scalping knife. All who were able were obliged to flee, and no less than 44 fell victims to the [illegible]. Among those who were ruthlessly [illegible] was the brave leader of our little band, Col. Tusten. For forty-three years the bones of the victims lay neglected on this almost trackless wild. Several attempts were made to collect them, but difficulties intervened, and it was not until 1822 that the object was effected. On July 22 of that year, the bones, 300 in number, were placed in two coffins, and deposited in the church-yard of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, Orange County, and a monument of no small size erected, inscribed:

> "Sacred to the Memory of
> Forty-four of their Fellow-Citizens,
> Who fell at the Battle of Minisink,
> July 22, 1779."

The laying of the corner-stone was signalized with appropriate ceremonies—Gen. Hathorn officiating. An address was delivered by Rev. Jos. R. Wilson, and it was said to be the largest gathering ever convened in the county.

The lapse of forty years, however, led to the decay of this memorial, and it became necessary to erect another.

The late Dr. Merritt H. Cash, of Orange County, [illegible] by patriotism, bequeathed at his death about two thousand dollars for the completion of a new monument, which has just been completed, and was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies—nearly forty-three years after the erection of the first monument, and, as already stated, eighty-three years after the battle which it commemorates—so do they still live who die for their country.

The new monument bears the following inscription:

"In memory of the patriots who fell at the battle of Minisink, on the 22d day of July, 1779." Col. Benjamin Tusten, Capt. Bezaleel Tyler, Capt. Samuel Jones, Capt. John Little, Capt. John Duncan, Capt. Benjamin Vail, Lieut. John Wood, Adjt. Nathaniel Finch, Ensign Ephraim Masten, Ephraim Middaugh, Gabriel Wisner, Stephen Mead, Matthias Terwilliger, Joshua Lockwood, Ephraim Ferguson, Roger Townsend, Samuel Knapp, Jas. B. Bennett, Wm. Barker, Jonathan Pierce, James Little, Joseph Norris, Gilbert F. Vail, Abraham Shepherd, Joel Decker, Nathan Wade, Simon Wait, Tallmadge, Jacob Dunning, John Carpenter, David Barney, Jonathan Haskell, Abraham Williams, James Mosher, Isaac Ward, Baltizer Niergas, Carmichael Bailey, More Thomas, Eleazer Owens, Adam Embler, Benjamin Dunning, David Reed.

On another side is the following:

"This monument was erected by the noble munificence of Merritt H. Cash, M. D., a citizen of Orange, now deceased. Dr. Cash was distinguished for his eminent public services, and greatly esteemed for the virtues which adorned his private life. Let his name be honored and his memory cherished while this column stands to attest his patriotic liberality."

The design was, according to the terms of the will of Dr. Cash, selected by the Board of Supervisors of the county. It represents a monument of Italian marble, 22 feet high, exclusive of base. The lower base is of granite, 7½ feet square, upon which is a marble base 5½ feet square. On this marble base rests a die 4½ feet in height, upon the sides of which, in bass relief, is a representation of the battle, or more properly the massacre of Minisink, also the names of the slain, and inscription to the donor noticed above. The cap on the die is 1½ feet in height and 5¼ feet in width, and has upon each corner a spread eagle. Sitting between the eagles, and immediately in front of the shaft, is a figure representing the Goddess of Liberty, holding in one hand a wreath, while the other hand rests on a National shield. Over the head are the words, "They still live." The shaft is square and is 12½ feet high. It has upon its front the National symbols, and is surmounted by a pedestal of two feet, on the top of which is a figure of Hope, five feet high, and a prophetic finger pointing ever heavenward. The sculpture is well done. The design and execution are by Mr. John Vandebeeck, of New-York City.

Among those present at the celebration was Mrs. Mitchell, 85 years of age, a daughter of Capt. Tyler, one of the martyrs to whose memory the monument is erected.

Major Carpenter, the only surviving member of the Committee of Arrangements for dedicating the old monument, 40 years ago, was also present on the stand.

To Charles H. Winfield, Esq., A. S. Cassidy, Esq., and J. J. McNally, Esq., the members of the Press are indebted for timely aid in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

A greater number of recruits were examined and mustered into the service of the United States at the mustering office, yesterday, than at any time since the issuing of the President's last call. Daily the number is increasing; the examining officers, who are never absent from their posts throughout the day, are kept constantly engaged. Dr. Mott states that appearances are most encouraging. The Empire State will soon have her quota of troops in the field.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermasters have been appointed for the various military districts throughout the State—thirty-two in number—and are now having distributed to them uniforms and accoutrements, to be furnished to recruits on enlistment. This arrangement, it is supposed, will greatly facilitate matters, as they enable commanders of companies to attend to other duties besides that of making requisition for a single uniform to the Quartermaster-General, thereby saving much valuable time.

VISIT OF RECRUITING OFFICERS TO THE MAYOR.

Yesterday morning, the Committee appointed last Saturday at the meeting of Recruiting Officers, held at the Astor House, met. Capt. W. W. Badger was in the chair, and Lieut. Rodd elected Secretary. It was proposed, and adopted, that Capt. Dennett be added to the Committee. A deputation, consisting of the Chairman, Capts. Paterson, Bowles, Doherty, Murphy, Phelan, and Lieut. Rodd was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and obtain his views of the resolutions passed at the meeting on Saturday.

His Honor said that he had laid a copy of the resolutions before the Common Council, and he was of opinion that some course should be taken to reimburse Recruiting Officers for the outlay made in raising companies. He would bring the subject before the Sixth Senatorial District Committee, of which he was a member, at the next meeting. Also he was fully aware of the disadvantages Recruiting Officers labored under, and thought that the facts should be laid before the Governor of the State by the various Committees of the City.

The deputation then withdrew. When the next meeting is to take place will be duly announced to the members of the Recruiting Officers' Committee.

THE STANTON LEGION.

This regiment, commanded by Col. W. H. Allen, is now encamped at New-Dorp, Staten Island, and the various companies are fast filling up. The executive officers of the regiment have been appointed, and a recruit can be inspected, mustered into service, uniformed and sent to camp in a few hours. The various recruiting offices send their men to headquarters, No. 174 Grand-street, daily, at 4 o'clock, from which place they are at that hour sent to camp. A regimental band is in attendance.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. Robert Emmet Patterson's Regiment of Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade is said to have left Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, for the James River. The condition of the New-York Regiments of the Brigade, after the seven days' fighting before Richmond, is as follows: The Sixty-ninth, Col. Robert Nugent, which originally mustered 800, is now, by the casualties of war, reduced to an effective force of 295; the Eighty-eighth, Lieut.-Col. Kelly, commanding, musters 350; the Sixty-third, Col. John Burke, has, however, 500 men fit for duty; this regiment, from the fact of forming the reserve of the Brigade, having escaped some of the heavier losses from which the other corps suffered. Gen. Meagher speaks in the most enthusiastic and affectionate terms of his brigade, both officers and men. He claims for them that, with half a dozen exceptions, unworthy of mention, they did their duty with the steadiness of trained old soldiers, and with all the daring and brilliant fearlessness of Cavaliers. The *Irish American* says: "Gen. Meagher, we learn, will leave for headquarters within the next ten days, if not sooner recalled by telegraph. Every hour he is away from his command is an hour of anxiety and uneasiness to him, devoted as he is to his brigade, and determined to share its fate, whatever it may be. Before leaving New-York, however, he intends to deliver an address in the Academy of Music, or some other large public edifice, for the benefit of the killed and wounded of the brigade."

The adjourned meeting of the Irish Brigade Committee met at the Astor House, yesterday evening, agreeable to notice. Andrew Carrigan, Esq., who was deputed to see Mr. Peter Cooper in relation to holding the public meeting in the Cooper Institute, reported that the hall of that building was undergoing repairs, and in consequence was not obtainable. Irving Hall was in a similar predicament. Mr. Carrigan also failed, on application, to get the armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins Market. Some were in favor of an open-air meeting, but as that would be attended with some disadvantages, the matter was, on motion, referred to Messrs. John Savage and Daniel Devlin.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment now being organized under the auspices of Fourth Senatorial District Committee, offers great inducements to all those who wish to serve their country. Col. Peter McDermott is in command. Good able-bodied men who wish to enlist can apply at the headquarters, No. 445 Broadway.

THE ANTHON BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Maj. F. W. Willard, commanding the Anthon Battalion of Light Artillery, is now recruiting men for this efficient arm of the service at No. 598 Broadway. This is the only artillery corps now being raised under the last call of the President, in this State.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment, commanded by Col. Turnbull, late Captain in the Metropolitan Police, and an officer in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, is rapidly filling up. At present the headquarters are at the foot of Gouverneur-street—the men, however, already enlisted, will soon be transferred to Riker's Island, application having been made by Col. Turnbull for the privilege of having an encampment there. More men join this organization than any other, consequently the Metropolitan Guard will, if such a state of things be continued, be the first in the field.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, FIFTH REGIMENT.

The battalion of artillery attached to the Fifth Regiment, Col. Graham, now stationed at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, is in want of a few more men to complete the full complement. Lieuts. Calvin Shaffer and Orville Harris are now recruiting at No. 40 Bowery.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Gosher's Regiment, now encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island, is gradually filling up to the full standard. Clothing, rations and quarters are furnished immediately on being enrolled. Headquarters at Mozart Hall, Broadway.

There was a [illegible] of the Regiment yesterday [illegible]

Drawing of cash donations for the bounty. The large proportion of it appeared to be women of Irish or [illegible] extraction. [illegible] They kept the [illegible] from the opening of the doors until well on in the afternoon, passing in one door and out at another, in a steady stream, for hours. Everything passed off pleasantly, few mistakes occurring, and the women, almost without exception, behaving with becoming modesty, patience and good temper.

THE CITY FAMILY AID FUND.

PAYMENTS TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

The bestowal of relief to the families of volunteers, out of the appropriation made by the Common Council for that purpose, was resumed yesterday. This source of bounty is known as "The Family Aid Fund, No. 3;" two previous appropriations for the same purpose having been already expended. The Legislature have not given their sanction to the raising and distribution of this third appropriation; but there is little doubt that, when it again meets, the action of the Common Council in the matter will be sustained.

The principal change that has been made in the mode of distributing relief is that from fortnightly to weekly payments—a change which will be a great convenience to the poor people whom it is intended to benefit. Extra precautions have also been taken to provide against fraud, and various improvements in the details of management have been effected. Amongst other regulations of the ordinance by which the appropriation is given is one requiring a domiciliary visitation of all applicants for assistance, so as to prevent any deception being practiced as to the number of children entitled to claim allowances. This ordinance, too, only provides for wives, and children and mothers whose sons supported them before going to the war, and prohibits giving aid to families not in actual need. New certificates are needed, by all who wish to participate in the bounty thus provided, signed by the commandants of the regiments to which the soldiers belong, and due notification must be made of removal of residence or other alteration of circumstances. The weekly allowance for each head of a family is fixed at $1 50, with 50 cents additional for each child—not exceeding a total of three, and under fourteen years of age.

From 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. paymasters are at their offices to honor the demands of ticket-holders; the several offices being situated as follows: In the Fourth Senatorial District, the Rotunda in the Park; Fifth Senatorial District, corner of Seventh-street and Hall Place, back of Tompkins market; Sixth Senatorial District, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway; Seventh Senatorial District, State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Gov. Morgan has appointed the following Committee to take charge of recruiting for the new levy in the Second Senatorial District:

Hon. Jesse. C. Smith.	Gen. H. B. Duryee.
Hon. Samuel S. Powell.	Adam Schapper, Esq.
John H. Funk, Esq.	Wm. M. Thomas, Esq.
Hon. Roswell C. Brainard.	Jas. P. Wallace, Esq.
George H. Fisher, Esq.	Saml. H. Roberts, Esq.
Richard H. Huntley, Esq.	Philip H. Grogan, Esq.
Edmund Driggs, Esq.	Jacob Wortman, Esq.
Demas Strong, Esq.	Stephen Crowell, Esq.

This Committee met at the City Hall Monday night, and organized by electing Hon. Jesse C. Smith Chairman, and George H. Fisher Secretary. Colonels being most needed at this juncture of affairs, the selection of a person to be recommended to the Governor as a suitable candidate to fill such a position, and to command the First Regiment, when raised in this Senatorial District, was of course the first business in order. After a somewhat lengthy consultation, the Committee agreed to recommend Capt. Anthony Conk. Capt. Conk was formerly Adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment, and resigned after it volunteered for the war.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the organization of the First Regiment for the Second Senatorial District, the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to superintend the same, will, in their nominations for officers, have regard solely to actual merit, military science and capacity.

Resolved, That this Committee hereby publicly invite applications for the command of companies, from all who may feel themselves qualified therefor, and who are prepared to pass the necessary examination.

Resolved, That this Committee will endeavor to secure to soldiers enlisting in such regiment all the advantages of bounty offered by the General Government or State of New-York, or of any relief which may be hereafter furnished to the families of soldiers.

Resolved, That the hearty coöperation of our fellow-citizens be and hereby is solicited in the organization of this regiment.

Mr. Strong urged upon the Committee the importance of securing to the families of soldiers regular monthly payments. For this purpose the City, or some Committee of responsible citizens, he said, should accept of allotment tickets from such volunteers as may desire it, and pay the amount regularly to their families on the first of every month, and it is supposed that at the next meeting some definite action will be taken. There is constantly increasing hostility toward the plan Gov. Morgan has adopted for raising troops in the Senatorial Districts, and particularly in respect to the Committees having the power to recommend officers—which, in fact, is equivalent to an appointment. If these committees will take upon themselves the responsible duty of providing for families, and, like men, have no voice in selecting these officers, there is no limit to the number of soldiers that can be obtained. But, as matters stand at present, recruiting is a dead letter in this city. Aside from the men picked up by the police, not four recruits a week have been obtained from among the residents of this city under the last call. The inhuman manner in which the families of soldiers already at the war are in many instances treated, has put a quietus upon obtaining recruits in this city. The men now in the service, who have families here, were promised as an inducement for them to enlist and fight the battles of all, that their families should be taken care of. This has not generally been done, and much suffering has been the result. The authorities, instead of carrying out the promises made, have appointed a Committee whose greatest aim seems to be to devise some scheme whereby to get rid of paying as many soldiers' wives as possible. The rules by which the Committee are governed in their payments, are a disgrace to the City. The daily scenes at the office of the Relief Commissioners, at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, and at the Mayor's Office, are painful in the extreme. The suffering woman is not alone among the same unfortunate class, but the wives of good husbands, who were earning from $1 75 to $2 per day in many instances when they took up arms, have to beg for the small pittance that is allowed; and too frequently is there some excuse made for not paying this, and in despair the unfortunate woman appeals to the Mayor for redress, who has, we are told, paid hundreds of dollars out of his private purse to relieve cases of actual want. Only a few days since a woman having several children, whose husband has been in the army for fifteen months, applied for the first time to the Relief Commission for assistance she was fairly entitled to. She was refused. Her needs were pressing, and she applied to the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, where one of the minor officials in waiting shoved her out. She then asked the interference of the Mayor in her behalf. That official made an ineffectual effort to obtain what she required, and deeming the case a peculiarly hard one, he relieved her immediate wants himself. This woman had not applied for relief before because she had a little money in the bank when her husband left home, and with this and his pay as a soldier, for fifteen months she has managed to to get along without calling upon the Committee. This is but one case of many. Hundreds of women have written to their husbands in the army similar facts. These men come home the first opportunity, and no threats can make them return to duty again. If the truth could be known, it is believed that injustice to the families has done more to deplete the army of James River than rebel bullets. Let the Senatorial Committee take upon itself to remedy this evil and they will have no difficulty in filling up the quota of troops required from the several Senatorial Districts.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

To the People of Indiana:

The large number of troops required to garrison and hold the great extent of territory which has been wrested from the possession of the rebels by the many and distinguished victories that have attended the Union arms, enables the rebels greatly to outnumber our forces now in the vicinity of Richmond. The greater part of the rebel army has been concentrated at Richmond, their last stronghold, for a final and desperate struggle, and the army of the Union, while fighting with a gallantry hardly equaled and never surpassed in the annals of warfare, has, by overwhelming numbers, been compelled to a short and temporary retreat.

The President, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, has called for 300,000 men, a force deemed entirely adequate to the crushing out of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, and the Union of the States.

Again I call upon the loyal and patriotic men of Indiana to come forward and supply the quota due from our State. Up to this hour Indiana occupies a most exalted position connected with the war. Her troops have been in almost every battle, and have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry. Never before has the State held so proud a place in the opinion of the world, and it should be the prayer and effort of every loyal citizen that she may not now falter, and that nothing may hereafter occur to detract from her well-earned honors. But while we are justly proud of the high rank to which [illegible] attained, we should never forget that our [illegible] duty [illegible] which Indiana [illegible] part. That in struggling for our National existence, we are contending for our [illegible] and all that is dear to freemen, and that in this struggle we must succeed at whatever cost. That it is the duty of every State to furnish promptly her full proportion of the military force called for by the President, and that in doing so she has no right to dictate the terms of his military policy, or prescribe conditions precedent upon which such force shall be furnished. To do so would be to recognize the odious doctrine of State Rights, as it has been taught by rebel politicians for many years, and which is but another name for secession and the cause of all our woe.

I therefore call upon every man, whatever may be his rank and condition in life, to put aside his business and come to the rescue of his country. Upon every man, individually, let me urge the solemn truth, that whatever may be his condition or business, he has no business or duty half so important to himself and family as the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Those who from age and infirmity cannot enter the army, can yet do much to stimulate others; and I want every man to feel especially called upon to exert himself, and by public and private exhortation, and by every legitimate influence, to encourage the immediate filling up of the new regiments. And to the Women of Indiana, whose hearts are so full of love of country, and who, by their labors and contributions, have done so much to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, let me specially appeal. Emulate the virtues of the Roman matron; urge your sons, husbands and brothers to the field. Your influence is all-pervading and powerful. And to the maiden let me say, beware of that lover who, full of health and vigor, lingers at home in inglorious ease, when his country calls him to arms.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments will rendezvous at Indianapolis, as before provided.

At present one regiment will be called for from each Congressional District, to be numbered and located as follows:

Con. District.	Regiment.	Where Located.
First	Sixty-fifth	Evansville.
Second	Sixty-sixth	New-Albany.
Third	Sixty-Seventh	Madison.
Fourth	Sixty-Eighth	Greensburgh.
Fifth	Sixty-Ninth	Richmond.
Sixth	Seventieth	Indianapolis.
Seventh	Seventy-first	Terre Haute.
Eighth	Seventy-second	Lafayette.
Ninth	Seventy-third	South Bend.
Tenth	Seventy-fourth	Fort Wayne.
Eleventh	Seventy-fifth	Wabash Town.

Six batteries are called for, to consist of 156 men each, to be rendezvoused at Indianapolis, or in the camps in the districts in which they may be raised, respectively, as may be desired.

Tents, uniforms, arms, artillery and equipments of every kind will be furnished at the various camps as fast as required. Commanders of the camps will be promptly appointed, and every facility afforded for recruiting, and providing for the troops.

The period of enlistment will be for "three years or during the war," and the terms and mode of organization will be pointed out in an order to be issued in a day or two by the Adjutant-General.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, July 7, 1862.

WAR MEETING AT HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Tuesday, July 22.

A very large and spirited war meeting was held here last night, and ably and forcibly addressed by Hons. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, A. S. Diven, Tracy Beadle, Maj. G. B. Smith and Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Chemung County. A strong determination to prosecute the war and sustain the Government was manifested, and over forty volunteers came forward and enrolled their names. This vicinity will promptly furnish its full quota under the late call for volunteers.

WAR MEETING AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Tuesday, July 22.

There was an immense meeting this afternoon on the Campus Martius in aid of enlistments under the recent call for troops. Stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city. Resolutions were passed requesting the City Council to pay a bounty of $50 to each unmarried man, and $100 to each married man enlisting in the regiment to be raised in this city. Liberal private donations, in addition, were offered, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

The Official Report of Gen. Casey.

Headquarters Gen. Casey's Division,
Poplar Hill, Henrico Co., Va., June, 1862.

Captain: In obedience to directions from the General commanding the Fourth Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the battle of the Seven Pines, on the 31st ult. I occupied with my division the advanced position of the army, about three-fourths of a mile from the cross-roads at the Seven Pines, where I caused rifle-pits and a redoubt to be thrown up. Also an abatis to be commenced about one-third of a mile in front of the pits, and parties were employed upon these works on the morning of the 31st.

Previously to occupying my last position I had occupied the crossroads, and had there also caused an abatis to be cut and earthworks to be commenced. On the 29th, the day on which I moved my camp forward, and also on the 30th, my advanced pickets had been attacked by a body of the enemy on the former day by a force of three hundred and on the next by one of four hundred in number. The pickets on the first day succeeded in driving the enemy back in confusion, killing and wounding a number, with a loss on my part of but two killed and two wounded. Maj. Kelly, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was one of my killed. The Major was in command of my pickets at this point, and by his gallant conduct animated the men to the firm resistance offered. In the attack of the 30th I ordered the One Hundredth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, to move to the support of the pickets. With the assistance of this regiment, under the command of Col. Brown, they succeeded in repelling the attack, the enemy leaving six of his dead upon the ground. On the morning of the 31st May, my pickets toward the right of my line succeeded in capturing Lieut. Washington, an Aid of Gen. Johnson, of the rebel service. This circumstance, in connection with the fact that Col. Hunt, my General Officer of the day, had reported to me that his outer pickets had heard cars running nearly all night on the Richmond end of the railroad, led me to exercise increased vigilance. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a mounted vidette was sent in from the advanced pickets, to report that a body of the enemy was in sight, approaching on the Richmond Road. I immediately ordered the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to advance to the front for the purpose of supporting the pickets. It was soon afterward reported to me by a mounted vidette that the enemy were advancing in force; and about the same time two shells were thrown over my camp. I was led to believe that a serious attack was contemplated, and immediately ordered the Division under arms, the men at work on the abattis and rifle pits to be recalled and to join their regiments, the artillery to be harnessed up at once, and made my disposition to repel the enemy. While these were in progress the pickets commenced firing. I directed Spratt's Battery of four pieces, three inch rifle guns to advance in front of the rifle pits, about one fourth of a mile, in order to reply with advantage to the enemy's artillery, which I knew was in battery in front of my pickets' line, and also to shell the enemy as soon as the withdrawal of the pickets and their supports should permit. I supported this battery by the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers and the One Hundredth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, of the First Brigade, and the Ninety-second Regiment N. Y. Volunteers of the Third Brigade.

I placed Capt. Bates' Battery, commanded by Lieut. Hart, in the redoubt, Capt. Regan's Battery in rear and on the right of the rifle-pits; Capt. Fitch's Battery in rear of the redoubt. The Eighty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers occupied the rifle-pits on the left, and the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers those on the right. The One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were posted on the right of these regiments, and the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth New-York regiments were advanced to cover the left flank. For several days the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers had occupied a position on the Nine Mile road, a support to my advanced pickets on my right flank, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers had held a position on the railroad. I made no change in the position of these last two regiments. About fifteen minutes after these dispositions had been completed, I directed the advanced battery to open on the artillery and advancing column of the enemy. In a short time after, the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which at the first alarm had been ordered to the support of the pickets, came down the road in some confusion, having suffered considerable loss from the fire of the rebel advance. The enemy now attacked me in large force on the centre and both wings, and a brisk fire of musketry extended along the two opposing lines; my artillery in the meantime throwing canister into their ranks with great effect. Perceiving, at length, that the enemy were threatening me upon both wings, for want of reinforcements, which had been repeatedly asked for, and that his column still pressed on, I then, in order to save my artillery, ordered a charge of bayonets by the four supporting regiments of the centre, which was executed in a most gallant and successful manner, under the immediate direction of Brig.-Gen. Naglee, commanding First Brigade, the enemy being driven back.

When the charges had ceased, but not until the troops had reached the edge of the woods, the most terrible fire of musketry commenced that I have ever witnessed. The enemy again advanced in force, and the [illegible] of my [illegible] threatened, a [illegible] to the [illegible] necessary. To be brief, the rifle-pits were [illegible] until they were almost entirely [illegible] by the enemy's troops, with some troops fighting with spirit and gallantry. The troops then retreated to the second line in possession of Gen. Couch's Division. Four pieces of artillery were placed in the road between the two lines, which did good execution upon the advancing foe.

On my arrival at the second line, I succeeded in rallying a portion of my division, and, with the assistance of Gen. Kearney, who had just arrived at the head of one of the brigades of his division, attempted to regain possession of my works, but it was found impracticable. The troops of Gen. Couch's Division were driven back, although reinforced by the corps of Gen. Heintzelman. The corps of Gen. Keyes and Heintzelman, having retreated to the third line, by direction of Gen. Heintzelman, I then collected together what remained of my division.

The Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers were under the particular direction of Brig.-Gen. Naglee, and I refer to his report for further mention of them. Gen. Naglee behaved with distinguished gallantry through the engagement, having a horse killed under him, and receiving four contusion wounds from musket balls. Gens. Palmer and Wessells encouraged by their example their men to do their duty on the field. Gen. Wessells had a horse shot under him, and himself received a wound in the shoulder. Lieuts. West and Foster, my Aides-de-Camp, were active through the day, affording me much service and behaving gallantly. Capt. Davis, of the Provost Guard of my Division, acted as my aide a portion of the time, rendering much assistance, and conducting himself in a gallant manner. I also feel much indebtedness to my Medical Director, Dr. Crosby, for the energy he evinced in collecting, and his promptness and skill in providing for the wounded. I have inclosed a list of the killed, wounded and missing, as also the reports of the commanders of the brigades to which I refer. I cannot forbear mention of the severe misfortune suffered by the division and the service in the loss of Col. G. D. Bailey, my Chief of Artillery, who fell in the attempt to spike the pieces in my redoubt, which were necessarily abandoned. Col. Bailey was an officer of thorough military education, of clear and accurate mind, cool, determined and intrepid in the discharge of his duty, and promising, with riper years, to honor still more the profession to which he was devoted.

About the same time also fell Major Van Valkenburgh, of the First Regiment New-York Artillery, a brave, and discreet, and energetic officer. Under the circumstances, I think it my duty to add a few remarks with regard to my division. On leaving Washington, eight of the regiments were composed of raw troops. It has been the misfortune of the division, marching through the Peninsula, to be subjected to an ordeal which would have severely tried veteran troops. Furnished with scanty transportation, occupying sickly positions, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, at times without tents or blankets, illy supplied with rations and medical stores, the loss from sickness has been great, especially with the officers. Yet a party from my division took possession of the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, driving the enemy from it, and my division took the advance on the 23d day of May, and, by an energetic reconnoissance, drove the enemy beyond the Seven Pines. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, and the fact that there were not five thousand men in line of battle, they withstood for three hours the attack of an overwhelming force of the enemy without the reinforcement of a single man at my first line. The Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V. reached my second line just before it was evacuated. If a portion of my division did not behave as well as could have been wished, it must be remembered to what a terrible ordeal they were subjected, still those that behaved discreditably were exceptional cases. It is true that the division, after being nearly surrounded by the enemy and losing one-third of the number actually engaged, retreated to the second line; they would all have been prisoners of war had they delayed their retreat a few minutes longer.

In my humble opinion, from what I witnessed on the 31st, I am convinced that the stubborn and desperate resistance of my division saved the army on the right bank of the Chickahominy from a severe repulse, which might have resulted in a disastrous defeat.

The blood of the gallant dead would cry to me from the ground on which they fell fighting for their country, had I not said what I have to vindicate them from the unmerited aspersions which have been cast upon them.

SILAS CASEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Personal.

—Col. Jordan's appointment to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment of Gen. Spinola's Brigade, was promulgated yesterday. Col. Jordan was Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant red-trousered Brooklyn Fourteenth, and behaved with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Bull Run. After the capture of Col. Wood he filled the Colonel's place, and has remained with the regiment till now.

—Miss Kate Reignolds, the favorite comedienne, arrived from Montreal, on Monday night, and will remain in town till the commencement of her Boston engagement.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 22.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,067,000
Specie	7,080,800
Due from other banks	14,060,800
Due to other banks	13,436,000
Deposits	26,808,000
Circulation	6,840,500

Markets.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 22.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, at $1 08 for Amber Iowa; $1 13½ for Red Winter; four cargoes Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn firm; sales at 41c.@41½c. Sales of Oats at 39½c. Whisky quiet, and no sales. Freights firm. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

Albany, Tuesday, July 22.

Flour in fair demand; receipts light. Wheat—sales, $1 20 for red Winter State; $1 26 for white State, and $1 26½ for fair white Michigan. Rye—sales, 6,000 bushels Western, at 71½c. Oats—10,000 bushels Western, at 46½c., afloat. Corn active; 40,000 bushels sold at 52½c.@53c., closing buoyant. Whisky—50 bbls., at 30c.

[Advertisement.]

The horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, Holloway's Ointment, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

The Holman Troupe are giving superb operatic entertainments, richly spiced with Ethiopian Burlesques, Dancing à la Cubas, &c., by Kelly and Leon, every afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 22—In steamship *City of Washington, from Liverpool*—J. S. Sarsby, W. Thompson, Peter Dean, Mrs. Foxlark, 3 children and infant, J. McMillen, Mrs. Brown, Mr. McGeorgan and lady, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Watt, T. S. Pratt, Mr. Hoffman, lady, nurse and 2 children, Mrs. France, R. J. Harrison, lady and infant, Mr. Paterson, lady, nurse and 3 children, Miss Balfour, T. Burns, D. Daly, Mr. Smith, lady and child, Mrs. Tolman and 2 children, Mr. Sanford, Mrs. T. Granville, Dr. Strong, Rev. Mr. Fagan, D. Nugent, T. Cushing, Mr. Clifford, [illegible], J. Cullen, Miss M. Ivers, D. Randolph, [illegible], U. Strauss, W. J. Heckenrath, E. Thomas, J. C. Webb, Mr. Henry.

July 22—In steamship *New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—J. Meoyer, Dr. V. Precht, Mrs. C. Schrader and son, A. Hinrichs, R. G. Wieckmann, Thea. Morton, Joseph Moyson, H. H. Brooks, D. Ravel, child, nurse and servant, J. Koenig, W. Klenne, Adele Weidinger, C. Schimpel, C. Caesar, C. L. Reyners, H. M. Cushmann, Emilie Brucella, Morsetti, lady and servant, Mr. Cerimes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 48	Sun sets	7 24	Moon rises	1 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 14	Gov. Island	6 03	Hell Gate	7 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Ships Hamet, Whiteman, Liverpool, D. Ogden; John Bertram, (Ham.) Knudsen, London, Sloman & Eddie; Audubon, Matthews, San Francisco, R. W. Cooley.

Barks M. J. Colcord, Berry, Belfast, Walsh, Carver & Chase; New-Orleans, (Brem.) Saunders, London, Rogers Bros.

Barkentine Old Dominion, Jenkins, New-Orleans, Robert & Williams.

Brigs W. B. Nash, Small, Cette, France, Moses & Henry; Milwaukee, Brown, Boston, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners R. H. Vermilyea, Egbert, Beaufort, N. C., B. Wenburg; Wm. Cousins, (Br.) McLellan, Harbor Grace, N. F., J. Dodge; H. B. Squires, Fisher, St. Domingo City, W. Gabriel & Co.; Emma Oaks, Leach, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Thay, Smith, New-Orleans, Weld; Crane & Co.; Phantom, (Br.) McCormick, Antigua, O. & J. Knox & Co.; Star of the East, (Br.) Evans, Long Cay, Dennis Evans.

Sloop Lady Lake, Lake, Norwalk, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 40 sick and wounded soldiers. Had in tow ship Eutaspa.

U. S. transport Eutaila, Merrill, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to McLean & Lintz.

U. S. transport Oriole, Gates, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. Hospital ship Eutaspa, Ames, Fortress Monroe 54 hours, with 323 sick and wounded soldiers. July 21, off Hatteras, passed brig [illegible], bound N. Was towed to the City by steamship Vanderbilt.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen June 3, and Southampton the 9th, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and [illegible]

[illegible] July 5, and Queenstown the 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. The [illegible] Queenstown on the 10th at 1 A. M. July [illegible], passed Br. ship Hebe, bound E. [illegible] Rock, passed two large icebergs.

Steamer Mary, [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Pinkham, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kennebec, Garvell, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Tonawanda, Fairbanks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to H. Bymner.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thurman, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br., of Londonderry,) Ross, Londonderry 33 ds., with pig iron to J. & J. Kerr. [illegible] lat. 42 30, lon. 43 10, spoke ship Seminole, from Liverpool for New-York, with loss of [illegible] and [illegible].

Ship Kate, (Brem.) [illegible], Hamburg [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 267 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. [illegible]

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool June 15, with mdse. and 266 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] lat. 44 45, lon. 46 45, signalized a ship showing Marryatt's signals, [illegible].

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) [illegible], Liverpool June 23, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Ship North America, (of Boston,) Colyer, [illegible], in ballast to Dunbar & Knowlton.

Ship America, Salter, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. and 42 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sons.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool June 15, with mdse. and 237 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Johanna, (Pruss.) Damke, Antwerp 51 ds., in ballast to Wm. Salem & Co.

Ship Monarch of the Seas, Spencer, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Esmeralda, York, Bangor 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Painter, (of Bucksport,) Spring, Calcutta and Sandy Head March 13, with saltpetre, [illegible], &c., to E. P. Buck & Co. Had light winds [illegible].

Bark Frandeline, (Norw.) [illegible], Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to order.

Bark M. A. Sanders, (Br., new,) Greeley, St. Mary's Bay, N. S., 5 ds., in ballast to Thos. James.

Bark Hibine, (Pruss.) [illegible], Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.) [illegible], Londonderry 37 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Jennie, (of Boston,) Fletcher, Barcelona May [illegible], passed Gibraltar June 11, with wine to [illegible].

Bark Century, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.) [illegible], Cork 41 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Auxiliar, (Br., of Shields,) Frankland, Genoa 46 ds., in ballast to Meyer & Co.

Brig David & Caroline, (Hol.,) Martins, Antwerp [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Herds & Co. July 20, lat. 40, lon. [illegible], fishing schr. E. H. Sparks, of Provincetown, with [illegible].

Brig Carl, (Meckl.,) Lindemann, Malaga [illegible] ds., Gibraltar 36 ds., with wine, lead, &c., to Stamm, [illegible] & Co.

Brig Contest, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Lynds, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to order. July 19, off [illegible], spoke U. S. steamship Rotted, bound S.

Brig Barcelona, (Br., of Whitehaven,) Barcelona, [illegible] June 11, and Gibraltar June 26, with fruit, lead, &c., to Giro & Francia.

Brig Dobro Roditeljau, (Aust.) [illegible], [illegible] ds., with coal to Holmboe & Co. June 13, lat. [illegible], lon. 10 30, spoke Br. bark Thos. Baynes, from Cardiff for New-York.

Brig Mile, (Br.,) Johnson, Pictou, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig Bi Bojanoinanza, (Aust.,) Glasgow 37 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Elisabeth Frederike, (Dutch,) Kater, Amsterdam [illegible] ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Betts, [illegible] ds., with wine, &c., to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig G. T. Ward, (of Mystic,) Briggs, [illegible], in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Jenny Lind, (of Hackensack) Crane, Sandusky [illegible] ds., with corn to C. P. Sprague.

Schr. Robert Boyd, (Br.,) Harris, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf.

Schr. Wamesit, Owen, Calais [illegible] ds., with lumber to Frye & Co.

Schr. Free Wind, (8-masted,) Jones, Hartford, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowell, [illegible], with coal for Boston.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, [illegible] ds., with coal to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Water Witch, Hall, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Pinta, Small, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop West Point, Cold Springs, with castings for Government.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, for Newbern, N. C.; Br. steamship Plantagenet, for Kingston, Jam., &c.

Miscellaneous.

The collision reported as having taken place in Hell Gate, between the schr. Adelaide and steamer City of New-York, should have read "on Saturday evening," and the steamboat was the City of Boston, of the same line.

The U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, at the foot of Murray-street, North River, is now loading subsistence stores and hay for Newbern, N. C., and will sail this afternoon.

The ship Marengo, abandoned at sea, was built at Brunswick, Me., in 1854; 887 tons register, rated A 1½, and owned by H. Lievaloo; valued at $32,000.

Bermuda, May 11.—The ship Amazonia [illegible] mud bank on the morning of the 8th inst., coming up the river, and has not yet got off. It is thought she will sustain no damage.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Sands—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, [illegible] east, June 16, lat. 46 48 S., lon. 25 12 W.

Emma F. Herriman—bark, of Searsport, from Liverpool for Boston, July 14, lat. 40 30, lon. 58 32.

Hampden—brig, of and from Bangor for Curaçoa, [illegible] July 14, lat. 40 5 N., lon. 59 10 W.

Oder—Hamb. ship, hence for Hamburg, July 21, lat. 40 54, lon. 68 30.

New-York—ship, from South Shields for New-Haven, July 12, lat. 46 28, lon. 48 48.

N. J. Knight—whaling schr., was seen, July 21, lat. 40 18 N., lon. 58 20 W.

Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, was signalized, July 12, lat. 48, lon. 38 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $2 TO EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a shirt as sold in the retail stores at $3 to each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $36 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make,
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 25 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $36 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, 25c., 35c., 50c., and upward.
HALF-HOSE, $2 40 to $3 36 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, [illegible]
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, [illegible]
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 25.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, [illegible]

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A YOUNG MAN, WELL QUALIFIED FOR almost any kind of business, (College graduate,) and who can give the highest testimonials as to character, would like to be employed by some honorable party. He would act in almost any capacity, but would prefer a collecting agency. Terms moderate. Address S. F., Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, a situation in a private family; country or City no object; the highest testimonials can be furnished from last employers, or others, if so special request. Inquire for two days only, at No. 108 Liberty-st., top floor, between Washington and Greenwich sts.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; is a good washer and ironer; [illegible] linen in style; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month. Call at, or address a note to No. 186 East 31st-st., for two days.

YOUNG MEN, LANDSMEN, COOPERS, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, [illegible] wanted, at No. 81 West-st., opposite Pier No. [illegible] River, for short and long voyages, [illegible]
HENRY JAMES, [illegible]